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22 August 1983

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA REPORT

No. 2805

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TRIAL IN PARIS OF ARMENIAN TERRORIST REPORTED

Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Jul 83 p 14

[Article by Jean-Marc Theolleyre]

[Text] The tenth division of the Paris court of justice, presided over by Henri Malerque, sentenced, on Thursday, 7 July, to 30 months of imprisonment Abraham Tomassian, a member of the Secret Armenian Army for the Liberation of Armenia (SAALA), who, on 22 January, threw 2 fragmentation grenades into the Turkish Airlines office at 34 Avenue de l'Opera in Paris. This attack caused only material damages, and Abraham Tomassian, who was immediately apprehended, therefore was tried only for the offense of destroying personal property or real estate by means of an explosive substance.

The trial, held before an attentive audience composed mainly of members of the Armenian community, unfolded in two parts and on two distinct levels. First, the history, the escapade of Abraham Tomassian, born in 1956 in Lebanon, "never convicted, either in France or anywhere else," who willingly told how he volunteered to be sent from Beirut to Paris on 15 January, 1983, how he arrived alone at Orly, a little later met a stranger who gave him two Soviet-made fragmentation grenades, how he stayed first in a hotel and then with a childhood friend before going, on his own, on the 22nd, to the Turkish Airlines headquarters to undertake the mission he had chosen.

For what reason? Because he "personally feels that actions such as this will remind the whole world of the genocide of the Armenians carried out by the Turks in 1915." He also stated that he could have killed people, employees of this Turkish company, but that he did not want to. The representative of the public prosecutor, Alain Marsaud, who demanded a penalty against him of 3 years in prison, readily admitted this "honesty," this "scruple."

Sticking to the facts, Francois Sarda, attorney for the plaintiff, Turkish Airlines, said simply that "the penal code does not distinguish between good and bad terrorism" and presented the bill to be paid: Fr 152,000 for material damages and Fr 50,000 for the commercial loss caused. Moreover, he obtained them easily.

The defense, on its side, ostensibly remained aloof from these vulgar details. For Abraham Tomassian's attorneys, Jean-Pierre Mignard, Francis Teitgen, and Emile Aslanian, the court, whatever it did, would be judging "an unjudgable matter," arriving at "a verdict that would necessarily be unjust." Because, for his attorneys, Abraham Tomassian, an Armenian of the third generation, the generation "with rage in its heart," as Teitgen put it, suffers and will always suffer with his people from "this refusal on the part of nations to require from Turkey recognition of the massacre of the Armenians, because states are afraid of hangmen and have little sympathy for victims."

Attorney Aslanian added: "At a time when one wants to give as much publicity as possible to the coming trial of Klaus Barbie, so that posterity will not forget, what are they to think, these young Armenians, of the oblivion in which one has left their people? The act of Tomassian is that of a man fighting against injustice, voluntarily engaged in a suicidal enterprise, but who, in this way, has freed himself from the great and unbearable tragedy suffered by so many of his kinsmen."

12368

CSO: 4619/79

ALGERIA

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT EXAMINED

Paris ALGÉRIE SÉLECTION in French No 56, 29 Jun 83 pp 2-3

[Text] The first national agricultural fair in Algiers will be held at the Exposition Palace (Pins Maritimes) from 12 to 20 October 1983, under the aegis of the Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Ministry (MARA).

This national agricultural fair will climax a set of six regional fairs to be held in Constantine, Sidi Bel Abbès, Guelma, Chlef, Jelfa, and Tizi Ouzou, each of them drawing participants from four to five wilayas.

Plans call for the participation of the Office of the Secretary of State for forests and land reclamation, the National Peasant Union and the National Women's Union (UNPA and UNFA), the Agriculture and Rural Development Bank (BADR), the fruits and vegetables cooperatives (COFEL), the Fruits and Vegetables Office (OFLA), the National Food Industries (SOGEDIA), and the National Grains and Pasta Corporation (SN-SEMPAC).

A study on mechanization of Algerian agriculture was recently released by the National Rural Development Study Office (BNEDER). It deals with five points: Algeria's policy for developing mechanization in agriculture; Algeria's strategic approach to industrializing farm machinery; maintenance, manufacture and distribution of spare parts; and training research, and development in the area of farm equipment assets in Algeria.

When Algeria achieved independence, the rate of mechanization was only 0.12 hp per hectare, and the initial phase (1962-1970) aimed at filling the most obvious gaps so as to enable Algerian agriculture to maintain its rate of production.

Phase 2 (1962-1979) was a time for restructuring the sector; strategy here consisted in diversifying crops through rotation, intensifying per-hectare productivity, while pursuing a qualitative line in selective mechanization so as to stem the rural exodus.

In the course of the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan -- 1980 to 1982 -- 21,000 of the 36,000 tractors called for were delivered. By completion of the plan, there will be 51,830 tractors on Algerian farms. Forecasts for 1990 call for 97,500 tractors.

The study points out, however, that /these enormous potential boosters have not brought any intensification in farm production./ The way the work is organized, the lack of a selective mechanization policy -- which add up to appropriate technologies -- aimed at optimum utilization of production factors, and maintenance problems are, among other factors, what keep the status quo stubbornly persistent when it comes to technologies.

Investments in the area of mechanization, according to BNEDER, look like random provision of farm machinery without any supporting strategy for proper utilization of production factors. This is reflected in the absence of any relationship between agriculture's performance levels and the machinery made available, excessive diversity of makes -- and hence a high incidence of breakdowns: 23 percent -- not to mention the power ranges, although more than 50 percent of state operations are so small as to make it unlikely that a 45-hp tractor would prove cost-effective.

The study also underscores the absence of any link between the development of the machinery pool and the skilled manpower training policy, as well as the establishment of a maintenance infrastructure although there were no planning tools available for its design.

Algeria has laid down three lines of thrust for the farm mechanization drive: the choice of product to be made; the choice of a partner; and the availability of staff, with a view to developing a national strategy for industrializing farm machine production.

The product must adapt smoothly to local conditions and fall within an evolving range which will be the object of continual development on the part of the licencing partner. Furthermore, it has been deemed that at the industrial level, the selection of modular-design products would certainly prove advantageous, in that the same parts or sub-assemblies could be used on several products.

The first criterion adopted for selecting a partner is the latter's desire to cooperate on a broadened basis and over the long term, rather than on a strictly commercial basis, thus respecting the mutual interests and the soundness of the common goals, the study states.

/"The Agrarian Revolution Needs to Be Shaken up If It Is To Reach the Goals Assigned It./ Restructuring is not a monster; the monster is stagnation," declared Mr Messai, who is responsible for the Agrarian Revolution.

According to Mr Chaichi, who heads the Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, and Forests Directorate (DARAF): "The self-managed sector is not an abortion forced on us by colonial France or the feudal system. It is the first form of cooperative that Algeria had ever known...

Not everybody will automatically be drawn into self-management. There will still be the Agriculture Cooperatives for Common Cultivation (CAECs), and the Agricultural Production Cooperatives of the Agrarian Revolution (CAPRAS), which have nothing to do with the public lands, the Peasants' Mutual Aid Groups (GEPs), or individual farmer-owners.

"There is only one feasible approach to land reclamation and improvement: and that to do it by zones: zonal reclamation. And that is why the MARA's restructuring campaign looks to me like a sound and appropriate step."

Oil and Natural Gas Production and Exports

Key Figures for 1982

/Crude oil production/ came to 33,542,000 tons in 1982 (33,198,000 for SONATRACH and 344,000 tons for its affiliates) as against 37,578,000 tons in 1981 (37,057,000 tons + 521,000 tons) and 47,219,000 tons in 1980 (36,966,000 tons + 10,253,000 tons).

/Condensate production/ came to 12,314,000 tons in 1982, as compared with 8,964,000 tons in 1981 and 4,319,000 in 1980.

/Natural gas production/ amounted to 82,055 million m³ in 1982 (10,144 million m³ of associated gas + 71,911 million m³ of non-associated gas, of which 63,061 million m³ was dry gas from Hassi R'Mel) as against 65.422 million m³ in 1981 (11.751 million m³ plus 53.691 million m³, of which 45.700 million m³) and 43,427 million m³ in 1980 (15,552 million m³ + 27,875 million m³ of which 21,388 million m³).

Reinjected gas came to 47,540 million m³ in 1982 (of which 39,725 m³ was reinjected at Hassi R'Mel) as against 34,085 million m³ in 1981 (26,644 million m³) and 14,366 million m³ in 1980 (6,240 million m³).

4,813 million m³ of gas was flared off in 1982 (193 million m³ at Hassi R'Mel) as against 6,729 million m³ in 1981 (172 million m³) and 1,714 million m³ in 1980 (187 million m³).

/LNG production/ totaled 16,805 m³ in 1982 as against 12,441 million m³ in 1981 and 10,838 million m³ in 1980.

/LPG field production/(Hassi R'Mel and Hassi Messaoud) came to 2,322,000 tons in 1982 as against 1,756,000 tons in 1981 and 838,000 tons in 1980.

PETROLEUM AND GAS PRODUCT EXPORTS:

Products	1980	1981	1982
Crude oil (in 1,000 tons)	23,991	23,785	13,472
Condensates (in 1,000 tons)	3,989	8,053	12,414
Liquefied Natural Gas (millions m3)	10,597	11,801	16,668
Refinery Products (in 1000s tons)	6,657	8,991	13,839
LPG (in 1,000s tons)	421	615	877
Petrochemical Products (in 1000s tons)	52	74	97

French Petroleum Company (CFP-TOTAL) Activities in Algeria in 1982

Explorations conducted by CFP-A, an 85-percent CFP-owned subsidiary, continued in an area limited to three parcels: Berkine, Sif Fatima, and Berriane.

Seismic operations conducted this year located promising structures for drilling operations. As part of industrial cooperation, 24 improvements were made to producing wells at Hassi Massaoud.

CFP-A acquired 28-,000 tons of oil from its rights on the Mereksen field, and contracts signed with SONATRACH led to the purchase of 2,785,000 tons of crude and 1,930,000 tons of condensates.

The group's exploration and production zones in Algeria cover the following concessions: Mereksen: 39 km² onshore, 49-percent held by CFP-A, with Total Algérie the mandatory operator; Berriane-Ghardaia: 4,300 km² onshore, 40 percent of it held by CFP-A; Total Algérie is the operator; Berkine: 5,010 km² onshore, 35 percent of it held by CFP-A; Total-Algérie is the operator; Sif-Fatima: 3,886 km² onshore, 35 percent of it held by CFP-A; Total Algérie is the operator.

Aside from Mereksen, now producing, seismic measurements were taken at the other three blocs.

Crude oil resources held by CFP-Total in Algeria rose from 12,104,000 tons in 1978 to 12,503,000 tons in 1979, 10,419,000 tons in 1980. 4,902,000 tons in 1981, and 4,997,000 tons in 1982 (up 1.9 percent).

CFP-A activity in 1982, with capital of 210 million French francs, produced a turnover of 5,756.3 million FF (as against 6,148.6 million FF in 1981), which yielded a net return of 35.8 million FF (up from 17.2 million FF in 1981).

Gross investments (Total Algérie financing) involved 173.9 million FF in 1982, as compared with 62 million FF in 1981).

ELF-Aquitaine (SNEA) activity in Algeria in 1982 saw completion of seismic testing on the Talemzane concession, whose findings were described as "not very encouraging at all."

Algeria provided more than 34.4 percent of GDF's natural gas requirements in 1982. Here is how Gaz de France described its relations with Algeria:

"Shipments of liquefied natural gas from Algeria reached 72.8 billion kwh, or an increase of 57.4 percent over 1981, due for the most part to deliveries made under the third contract, which took effect in February 1982, and which totaled 28 billion kwh. Deliveries under the first two contracts came to 6.3 and 38.5 billion kwh, respectively.

"Following negotiations between the French External Relations Minister and the Algerian Foreign Affairs Minister, Gaz de France and SONATRACH on 3 February 1982 concluded the formalities on the three supply contracts for Algerian LNG deliveries to France. The contracts as signed contain additional provisions having to do with the price of the gas, its indexation, and the conditions for its review. LNG deliveries under the third contract (5 billion cubic meters per year) began in February 1982."

Industrial Sector Development

Mr Kasdi Merbah, member of the Central Committee and Minister for Heavy Industry, commenting on the planned plant to produce vehicles for private use, was quoted by the daily EL MOUJAHID as saying, in the course of a visit to Tizi-Ouzou wilaya:

"Tizi-Ouzou wilaya has been chosen as the site for the automobile plant; /the choice of a builder will be made on the basis of several criteria, before the end of the current year/.

"The initial design will probably break down into 6 or 7 units... Production will begin with 25,000 cars and increase gradually to 50,000 and then to 100,000 cars per year. How fast production reaches the planned peak will depend on the potential of the national market."

The new specification files for the project were delivered early in 1983 to the four qualifying automakers: Renault, Peugeot, FIAT, and Volkswagen.

The project, hitherto known as the Private Car Complex (CVP) of Oran, is one of the oldest in Algeria's industrial program. The 1980-1984 Plan concerns a production unit with a capacity of 100,000 cars per year, and calls for 16,000 people on the payroll.

In November 1977, Mr Umberto Agnelli, vice president of the Italian FIAT group, was already on record as saying: "FIAT has better than an 80-percent chance of grabbing the contract in Algeria." The

Italian firm's proposal centered on fabrication of FIAT's 128 model, while Renault was pushing its R5.

What put the brakes on the decision to build the plant was the size of the investment required: about \$3 billion was the initial estimate for production capacity of 100,000 cars per year, in relation to the economic and technological dimensions of the project. On the other hand, there was a problem of choosing economy of scale: 100 to 150,000 cars would fit the requirements of the Algerian market, but the generally accepted profitability criteria now call for 250 to 300,000 cars.

This is why, in view of the pressure brought to bear by the domestic market, SONACOME was studying a mixed solution: a system of association between SONACOME and a foreign automaker, with each of the partner companies making part of the 300,000 cars, of which Algeria would pick up an expanding share as a function of demand.

6182

CSO: 4519/287

ALGERIA

BRIEFS

FRANCO-ALGERIAN JOINT VENTURE--The Bouygues-Montcocol-Dehe consortium on 29 June signed the binding contract with the Algerian National Railroad Company (SNTF) to complete the rail link between the towns of Jijel and Ramdane-Djamel. The French firms will be responsible, under the terms of a 3.3-billion-franc contract, for the major construction projects and the stations, for emplacement of ballast, for laying the track (137 kilometers of it, about a hundred KM in mountainous territory), and for installing signal and security devices. All work is to be completed by the end of 1988, so as to handle heavy freight shipments from the Jijel steel complex. At the signing ceremonies, Mr Francis Bouygues assured his Algerian partners that he "would do everything in his power to open the way to technology transfers." According to an Algerian Transport Ministry document, "this vast undertaking will provide an opportunity for 2,000 Algerian workers to get invaluable experience and learn new skills." [Text] Paris ALGERIE-SELECTION in French N° 56, 29 Jun 83 p 2] 6182

MORE MONEY FOR PRE-FABS--Funds for the Algerian prefabricated construction program were raised from 500 million to 2.2 billion French francs following a major financing agreement signed on 17 May of this year. Recipient of the funds is Crédit Populaire d'Algérie. The consortium of French banks granting the loan includes: The French and Arab Banking Union (UBAF), the French Foreign Trade Bank (BFCE), Crédit Commercial de France (CCF), Industrial and Commercial Credit (CIC), Crédit Lyonnais, and the Mediterranean Bank Union (UMB). [Text] Paris ALGERIE SELECTION in French N° 56, 29 Jun 83 p 2] 6182

CSO: 4519/287

NEW LAW REGULATING CLASSIFIED INFORMATION RATIFIED X

Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 6 May 83 p 5

[Article: "A New Law to Protect Official Government Information: Anyone Who By Virtue of His Work Has Access to Classified Information May Not Publish It Before 20 Years Have Passed, and Violators of This Law Shall Be Punished by 3 to 5 Years Imprisonment"]

[Text] A majority of the members of the People's Assembly has ratified the bill to modify some of the provisions of the law dealing with protecting official government documents and regulating the manner in which they are made public. The new law stipulates that any individual who by virtue of his work or job responsibility has access to classified information dealing with high-level government policies or national security may not publish this information if doing so would be detrimental to the nation's security or to its military, political, diplomatic, or economic status. This law applies whether this information originates with documents directly handled by this or any other individual occupying a position of public authority or representing the public prosecutor's office of the information comes to the knowledge of such an individual by virtue of the fact that he works in a government organization or the public prosecutor's office. He shall be required to wait 20 years after such information has come into being before publishing or broadcasting it, and then may only do so with special permission issued by the Council of Ministers, based on a request submitted by the minister concerned.

Punishment for Violating the Law

The law stipulates that, unless a conflict with a more severe punishment stipulated in some other law is involved, violators of the above-mentioned law shall be punished by imprisonment of not less than 3 years and not more than 5 years and shall pay a fine of not less than 10,000 Egyptian pounds and not more than 20,000 Egyptian pounds, or shall receive [only] one of the two above-mentioned punishments. A stay of execution of the punishment or fine will not be permitted. If the wrongdoer has acquired any profit or gain by means of the crime, then he shall be ordered to pay an additional fine which will be double the amount of the profit or gain which he acquired by means of the crime. In every case the confiscation of the materials constituting the object of the crime shall be ordered.

The current law has merely stipulated that such documents may not be published, but the new law has the objective of extending this prohibition to information which is not even recorded in written documents, and this new provision was based on a proposal submitted by Muhammad Khalil. The People's Assembly then amended the bill by including in it the expression "classified" before the word "information" so that the publication prohibition would only apply to classified information.

The Assembly Members Debate the Bill

An important debate was held concerning this bill before it was passed. The first to speak was Mumtaz Nassar who said: "This bill conflicts with the provisions of the constitution which guarantee freedom of speech and the bill should be carefully studied."

Counselor Hilmi 'Abd al-Akhir said: "I support this bill which is necessary not only due to security considerations, but also due to moral considerations. An individual who has been entrusted with a state secret and then discloses it has violated the moral principles which constitute one of the foundations of legislation."

The next to speak was Eng Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the Socialist Labor Party, who demanded that consideration of the bill be postponed until future sessions since there were no reasons for expeditiously debating the bill.

Muhammad al-Sudani said: "The People's Assembly determines its own standing orders. As long as we have agreed to expeditiously consider the bill, then we should do so, because there is nothing more urgent than the need to protect the security of our nation." Mukhtar Hani, minister of state for the People's Assembly and Consultative Council affairs, commented: "This certainly is a historic session, since it is a session in which the Assembly members are expressing their opinions concerning protecting the security of the nation. The bill does not conflict with the constitution and I demand that it be passed."

Dr Sufi then had a vote taken concerning the bill in principle, and the Assembly passed the bill.

When the articles of the bill were being debated, Muhammad Khalil Hafiz proposed that the bill expressly stipulate that the information, the publication of which was to be prohibited, be classified information so that it definitely be determined which type of information was being dealt with by the bill.

'Adli 'Abd al-Shahid proposed the addition of the phrase "with evil or harmful intent" so that, for example, a person speaking in good faith at a private conference not be held accountable.

Comment by the Government

Mukhtar Hani then commented: "The bill actually has in mind information which is not to be made known to everyone, that is, information whose

publication would be detrimental to national security, because the bill cannot be extended to include information which is widely known and circulated. And there is no need to specify the information involved as 'classified' information, because this will only lead us into labyrinths when interpreting [what "classified" means]."

During the vote the People's Assembly approved the motion by Muhammad Khalil Hafiz to add the word "classified" and then the overall bill was given approval.

Those who abstained from voting were Eng Muhammad Lasan Durah, Dr Ibrahim 'Awarah, Dr Hilmi al-Hadidi, Ulfat Kamil, and Fikri al-Jazzar. Those who voted against the bill were Eng Ibrahim Shukri, Ahmad al-Faqi, 'Abd-al-Sami' Mabruk, Shaykh Ibrahim al-'Azzazi, Sayyid Rustum, and Mumtaz Nassar.

9468

CSO: 4505/388

APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS FOR AL-SADAT MEMORIAL CRITICIZED

Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 4 May 83 p 6

[Article by Shaykh Salah Abu Isma'il, member of the People's Assembly:
"An open Letter--both Official and Unofficial--to Fellow-Muslims in the
Governorate of al-Jizah"]

[Text] Peace be upon you and may you have God's mercy and His blessings.

The erection of statues to immortalize leaders and great men, no matter how important they were and no matter how many different opinions there were concerning the roles which they played, was not something which was sanctioned during the Islamic era.

All of these statues which have been put up are, according to the consensus of Islamic legists, a violation of Islamic law. In fact, according to God's law it is not only forbidden to build such statues, but even to look at them. The matter becomes even more alarming when we hear that a total of 20,000 Egyptian pounds has been earmarked for the purpose of inducing the people of the governorate of al-Jizah to make contributions to the fund for setting up a memorial statue of Anwar al-Sadat in the Arab League Square--at a time when Egyptians' bellies are suffering from hunger and our economy is reeling under the weight of debts.

What a difference there is between the honor bestowed upon the great ones during our age at their death and the honor bestowed upon 'Umar ibn 'Abd-al-Aziz, the fifth of the orthodox caliphs! 'Umar ibn 'Abd-al-'Azia willed that he be buried in a hollow place in the ground far below the surface so that he would not ruin even one square inch of the earth's surface used for agriculture by the Muslims.

With these sums of money we could, for example, set up a hospital or some other public service institution to take care of our citizens' needs. And if we are not already sick and tired of naming so many of our institutions after people, this hospital or public service institution could be named [after Anwar al-Sadat] in order to immortalize his memory. This approach which is being followed disregards the values our society is based on and the crises it is suffering from, and is part of a trend, the motives and

purposes of which God alone knows and which will also divert our citizens' money, present efforts, and future efforts into a situation where they will be ignoring their great responsibility to God.

This is a loud protest against the methods followed in the Days of Ignorance [al-jahiliyah], and perhaps it will be heard and responded to by individuals who have a heart, who are ready to listen, and who are ready to stand as witnesses.

9468

CSO: 4504/388

OPPOSITION PAPER DEFENDS JOURNALISTIC STANDARDS

Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 4 May 83 p 1

[Editorial: "We Agree, and We Disagree, With President Mubarak"]

[Text] President Husni Mubarak's speech during Labor Day [1 May] was no ordinary holiday speech. In this speech he dealt with a number of important issues.

President Mubarak expressly made reference to the mistaken approach followed by the U.S. government when it combats the PLO and refuses to recognize its importance. About the PLO, he said: "The PLO is the body which the Palestinian people have chosen to represent them and to protect their interests, and this choice is one which has been supported by the collective will of the Arab world."

The President's speech courageously recognized the imbalance in [Egypt's] economic structure which is responsible for large-scale jolts in [Egypt's] social structure. In this regard, the president said: "Citizens who are unable to earn their daily bread and unable to properly house themselves cannot feel secure and cannot feel reassured about their future."

The President also emphasized the basic role played by the public sector as the foundation of our nation's growth and development. He said that we therefore should continue to do all we can to support and strengthen this public sector.

He said that democracy is a way of thinking and an approach toward life which is embodied in the approach of decision-making by the will of the majority and expanding the ability of the masses to participate in determining the public policy, making decisions, etc. There is no doubt that all of these points, in general, represent positive positions which one can agree with and which one should develop. But there were other points mentioned in the same speech concerning which we feel that it is our right--in fact, our duty--to stress the fact that we disagree.

The basic matter with regard to which we have differences with President Mubarak is the manner in which he has dealt with the opposition parties, and

the opposition press in particular. In our view, his approach has been one that has done harm to the essence of democracy. President Mubarak, the head of the National Democratic Party, accused the opposition press of not being objective and of having chosen the approach of sensationalism, defamation, distortion, and fostering a feeling of desperation in people's hearts. He said: "In every party there are one or two persons who control the newspaper [belonging to that party], and this is the way they operate." The president then claimed that no party newspaper had provided proposals or consultation to the government, had dealt with the economic problems which the country is suffering from, etc. If the president will allow us to do so, we would like to present him with a number of facts which demonstrate that this accusation is an unfounded one.

AL-AHALI is not controlled by one or two persons or by a particular ideological trend, as is claimed by some reports and journalists who write for the ruling party. AL-AHALI is run by an administrative board consisting of seven members elected from the party's central committee (which was elected by the party's general congress in April of 1980) and by an editorial board consisting of 11 journalists. Our newspaper is not a newspaper which engages in sensationalism, defamation, and distortion. Our newspaper is one which is strongly and insistently opposed to all forms of corruption, and this is something which threatens some vested interests. Our newspaper is a newspaper which published opinions and studies and discusses vital national problems and issues--and does so with total objectivity and candor.

Contrary to what the president is told, AL-AHALI offers proposals and solutions concerning every issue that it deals with. Let us take, for example, only one issue which concerns all of us and which the president brought up in his speech. This issue is the issue of the economic crisis. In the last six issues alone of AL-AHALI, five people who are writers for AL-AHALI and economic experts of the party have presented their overall view of the economic crisis. They have brought up, and proposed solutions for, problems such as inflation, the grain shortage, the increase in imports, the public sector, the problem of social disorientation, the Egyptian labor force abroad, the decrease in oil prices, etc.

Does the president ask his aides to assemble for him studies such as these (and many other such studies which have been published in AL-AHALI) in order to know that what we are saying is true and that those people who have submitted reports to him concerning AL-AHALI as well as other newspapers are saying things which promote their own interests?!!

If the president has remarks to make concerning the opposition party newspapers--and this is his right, even though we may have differences of opinion with him--then why does he not also have remarks to make concerning the newspaper published by the ruling party and the so-called "national press" which is dominated by the ruling party?! Mr President, if democracy is something which is based on the constitution, law, and will of the people rather than on the will of certain individuals or a ruling party, then it is not possible for democracy to be harmed or threatened by either one or ten opposition party newspapers and it is not possible for democracy to be harmed by an opinion or speech, no matter how violent it is. In the end it is the people who pass the verdict and the people who make the decisions.

PUBLIC SANITATION PROBLEMS IN COUNTRY REVIEWED

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 9, 10, 11 Jul 83

/Article by Hamdi 'Ashur, 'Adil Ibrahim and Ahmad Nasr-al-Din: "A Bold, Frank Confrontation with Everything Egyptians Are Facing in Life, Today and Tomorrow"/

/9 Jul 83 p 3/

/Text/ There is no question that Egypt is now suffering from a problem that is almost insolvable, in the context of utilities that have practically collapsed. The problem is known as sanitation!

We are indeed suffering from a drinking water shortage, even though we have the greatest river in the world here, the Nile.

We are suffering from the problem of sewers, the hypothetical life of all of whose equipment, machinery and facilities ended a long time ago!

We are suffering from the pileup of heaps of rubbish everywhere. Cairo itself, which once upon a time was one of the cleanest capitals in the world, has now gone to the back of the line in terms of cleanliness and beauty.

These are facts which all of us know and none of us deny.

The solution, officials have said, lies in the 11 billion pounds it will take to repair the condition of delapidated utilities, 3 billion of which would be for Greater Cairo, 1 billion for Alexandria and 500 million for the three canal cities.

Where can we get these astronomical sums?

How can we save Egypt's appearance from what is happening to it?

How can Egypt become clean again, as it once was, sparkling clean?

The question now is, how does the problem manifest itself, and how does the solution manifest itself? First of all, Eng Hasaballah al-Kafrawi, the minister of redevelopment and minister of state for housing, spelled out the 11 billion pounds that are needed now before the problem overwhelms the drinking water and

sanitary drainage utilities in all the governorates of the republic. Of this, foreign financing will come to 45 percent.

Studies have been set out determining the magnitude of the problem in Greater Cairo. These show that Greater Cairo alone will need 3 billion pounds, Alexandria 1 billion, and the three canal cities 500 million. It has been possible to procure 1.25 billion from the United States, through the aid authority; that will be spent on projects in West Cairo, Alexandria and the canal. Agreement has been reached with Britain for 300 million pounds, of which we have received 150 million, and contracts are being made for an additional 150 million.

Agreements are being made with most countries of Western Europe, Japan, Rumania and Yugoslavia. The minister of housing added projects and loans to cover the needs of 16 governorates, and agreements have so far been reached on foreign participation. The local funds still are faced with a number of obstacles.

Concerning the obstacles in the way of the procurement of these funds, Eng Hasaballah al-Kafrawi said, "President Mubarak will deal with funds, financing obstacles and the problems of the indebtedness of the companies carrying out the projects at the meeting he is to hold today and attend with the prime minister, the ministers of finance and economy and the Governors of Cairo, Giza and Alexandria. However, the president has provided an initial stimulus, putting 3,435,000,000 pounds into the 5-year plan for projects for utilities. This figure is 20 times the allocations made for utilities projects in the past."

Concerning the date these vital projects will be completed, Eng 'Atallah Safwat, chairman of the sanitary drainage facilities in Greater Cairo, said:

"The matter does not stop with this giant, deferred plan, which will take from 3 years at a minimum to 5 years at the most. It has been decided that the construction of 100 small plants and five large ones in Greater Cairo will be completed in 18 months, and construction started 2 months ago.

"The function of these plants is to improve service in the Cairo facility. In addition to that, there are 200 sewage overflow plants in Cairo; these have been earmarked, and 35 projects have been prepared for them. Half of these will be completed in the next 2 years, while the rest will be completed later, as they are connected to the construction of the general project for Greater Cairo."

People's Vexations Will End in 2 Months

Eng 'Atallah Safwat added, "There are new plants which will enter into service, including a massive sanitary drainage station in 'Ayn Shams with a discharge of 150,000 cubic meters to improve the drainage in Heliopolis and Madinat Nasr. The Fish Market station will be backed up with a new emission pipeline to increase its capacity. At the same time, work will be completed on two very massive complexes, the first for the South Shubra complex and the second the North Shubra duplication plant, to serve the areas of Shubra and Rawd al-Faraj and provide a rapid payout.

"A large lifting plant will be constructed in the Hilwan area with a capacity of 85,000 cubic meters to improve service in the Hilwan area. In addition, work is underway on a number of projects in the al-Wayili, al-'Abbasiyah, al-Shurafa' and al-Sakakini areas which will be completed in 2 or 3 months, and people in these areas will sense an obvious improvement, God willing. In addition to these water plants and service improvement projects, work is going on over two shifts, 20 hours a day 6 days a week, and each month we can observe a new area which has been added to the improvement plan."

Maj Gen Yusuf Sabri Abu Talib, the governor of Cairo, said "There is no doubt that the main facilities are the bases and challenges /sic/for water. Foremost among these are sanitary drainage, sanitation and water. These are more important than electricity. It is true that there are many requirements which it will take time to meet but there are other requirements which must be met with existing resources through an urgent plan. What must be done rapidly here is to make maximum production use of available resources such as sanitation equipment, increase vehicle and worker patrols, have constant field supervision and go into ordinary sections, which constitute the bulk of the area, population and life in Cairo. As far as water goes, translating this statement into reality also means that it is necessary to control losses in public installations, the government and the old systems and guide consumption as far as citizens go, since that entails excesses, and is all a burden on sanitary drainage capacity."

/Question/ When will the water volume for Cairo increase?

The governor said: "The whole Cairo system is a single one, there are various peripheral projects with well known schedules, and the volume of water will increase only after the major projects for it are completed. Consumers must realize that the Rawd al-Faraj water station, which is financed by American aid, will add more than 300,000 cubic meters a day to consumption in Cairo; this operation will cost 115 million pounds, of which 32 million will be in Egyptian pounds and 75 million will be in dollars, and the plant capacity will rise to 450,000 cubic meters a day, covering central and south Cairo. This is an old plant which was erected in 1910. The expansions on it will be completed in the summer of 1986; work started last February, and the construction period will total 38 months. In addition, in the next 5 weeks, the Hilwan plant, with a capacity of 250 million cubic meters a day, will be opened for Cairo consumption. Following this, there remains the question related to the guidance of consumption. We for our part, as the governorate, have started to shut off water to government facilities and public installations after official working hours and on days off and to circulate committees to monitor the working condition of facilities so that water can be shut off to the ones that are broken down until they are repaired. By the way, Greater Cairo consumes 2.6 million cubic meters a day in winter, and that figure increases by 150,000 cubic meters in the summer. Agreement has been reached with the minister of reconstruction and housing to change all the taps in public buildings and installations and in hospitals, schools, and mosques in Cairo and Giza, as well as taps in building blocks."

Dr 'Abd-al-Hamid Hasan, the governor of Giza, said "There is indeed a drinking water problem in Giza. Giza is going through a difficult period, which we all

can sense, and perhaps it is good that some of the symptoms peculiar to us, which we have called summer diseases, have occurred. When such crises occur, we act swiftly. The Imbabah water plant, work on whose first stage will end at the end of next August, will solve the shortage in north Giza; this plant will give us 150,000 meters a day, the plant in north Giza will cover al-Suraq, al-Kitkat, and al-'Ajazah, and this water will also go up to the upper floors."

The governor of Giza went on to say, "We will establish guidance procedures for the use of tanks on top of buildings. There is a working paper which will be announced to the citizens in Giza aimed at guiding the use of tanks on top of buildings and houses; under the current situation, each apartment used a pump and its neighbors submit grievances! This is a matter which one must not be silent about, especially since the law regulates it."

Dr 'Abd-al-Hamid Hasan said, "Our problem with water does not concern the city of Giza but rather the fact that outside the city limits there is a large group of villages far away from the water system which rely on wells on which one cannot place confidence, because of the risk of pollution, and therefore these villages need attention from the agencies of the central utilities."

I asked Eng Hasaballah al-Kafrawi, the minister in charge of utilities, about his opinion on this, and he said, "As far as the villages go, the Governor of Giza indeed is 100 percent right; we state that a cup of clean water in a village is more important than a color television set. President Mubarak in his meeting today will deal with this issue also. He has declared that the new government plan will give priority to utilities, even ahead of electricity."

I asked Eng Husayn Tal'at, chairman of water for Greater Cairo, "Will the Imbabah water plant allow water to get to the upper floors in Giza?"

He stated, "The water plant is not the only project; the project consists of a water plant and pipe systems. We have completed 50 percent of the pipe systems, which will accommodate 150,000 cubic meters, and have started installing other pipe systems. When the plant is completed in the summer of next year and its capacity goes up to 300,000 cubic meters a day, the main pipe systems will be completed. This summer, in August, the Bulaq al-Dakrur, Imbabah and Byramid tanks will be filled, which means that water will reach homes, and the homes must themselves make the daily budgeting to get water to all the floors in each dwelling. One should bear in mind that the capacity of 150,000 cubic meters a day will suffice for the population of Giza. The upper floors will need motors."

/10 Jul 83 p 3/

/Text/ We are about to greet the holidays. Have we made preparations to cope with the great danger that threatens our children during the holiday period?

Have we thought for a moment about what the itinerant peddlers, who carry the gravest diseases sealed up in delicious colored packages with them, could be bringing our children?

About 115,000 itinerant peddlers are now circulating in Greater Cairo, according to the latest figures. None of them has a permit allowing him to sell food and beverages, and in addition they pose a danger to young and old alike.

What have we prepared for them during the holidays, when we are living in critical circumstances, and the most dangerous summer diseases threaten us everywhere at every time?

Sanitation is now the top issue in Egypt. In fact, it is ahead of the issue of the bread we eat. Sanitation means life under the aegis of a healthy atmosphere.

Giza, in fact, has declared a state of emergency to cope with the holiday period, when it will have an appointment with about 2 million citizens who will be scattered about within the area of the Pyramids and the night clubs.

The Governor of Giza has declared that the announcement of a state of maximum emergency will continue throughout the holiday period, and travel and vacations for people working in the city of Giza and its various sections will be cancelled, in order to cope with emergency breakdowns in the water, electricity and sewage systems. Sanitation campaigns will be intensified in all public gathering areas, the preventive medical emergency will be extended in order to resist the spread of summer diseases, the presence of open food and beverage vendors in parks, squares and archaeological areas will be prohibited, itinerant vendors who do not have permits will be arrested, the circulation of food inspectors will be monitored and insecticide spraying and cleaning patrols will be intensified.

The governor has issued directives to Mr Tahir al-Asmar, the assistant secretary general and mayor of the city of Giza, to coordinate with the Departments of Health and Supply over the plan to resist summer diseases lest sparks be set off during the holiday period, especially since receptivity to buying and eating food and beverages outside of homes by children and their families visiting parks, streets, archaeological sites and the Pyramids will increase after the fasting in the month of Ramadan.

As the governor, 'Abd-al-Hamid Hasan, said, "There is the danger of all forms of intestinal diseases in the poisons of open foods, ice creams, and water of unknown origins which might be polluted by itinerant peddlers. Therefore, our task is to prepare to cope with all possibilities and emergencies, day and night."

Maj Gen Muhammad Husayn Mudayyin, the assistant secretary of the interior and security director for Giza, said "It has been decided to strengthen radio patrol services and bolster the utility and traffic police, criminal investigation, and tourist, antiquities and moral investigation forces in order to maintain security and order in movie houses, night clubs, casinos, parks, railway and bus stops, and other vehicular parking areas. Bringing food into the zoo has been prohibited." At the meeting attended by 'Abd-al-Ra'uf Abu Hamilah, the chairman of the local assembly, and 'Umar 'Ativah, chairman of the parliamentary group, the Giza security director praised the cooperation of popular and local leaders in immediately breaking up quarrels in common sections, especially those that might arise as a result of the aftereffects of family and clan disputes in certain locations.

Eng Muhammad Abu-al-Nasr Basyuni, the deputy minister of supply, stressed that morning and evening campaigns would be organized with the cooperation of supply investigation forces under the command of Col Husayn 'Abdallah to conduct oversight over local and foreign bread bakeries, consumer complexes and bottled butane gas warehouses and that the local bread bakeries would be put under intensified surveillance so that they could continue to work without interruption during the holiday period. Owners and managers of bakeries will be taken to the office of the state security prosecutor in the event they stop operating. In fact, joint campaigns have been organized in which Mr 'Abd-al-Hamid 'Abd-al-Khaliq, the director of supply surveillance, Kamal al-Ma'dawi and Mamduh Saqr, the director of supply surveillance in Giza District, have taken part, to intensify market and consumer complex control to prevent attempts to speculate in the distribution of supply commodities. The supply investigation forces, under the supervision of Col Husayn 'Abdallah, seized massive amounts of holiday commodities which had been prepared for smuggling to the governorates of Upper Egypt, primarily fine flour, sugar and cigarettes, in the course of concentrated campaigns. Participating in these campaigns in a number of raids on exit points on the desert roads to al-Fayyum, Alexandria and Asyut were Lt Cols 'Adil Basyuni and Muhammad Isma'il and Capt Hani Basyuni.

Dr Munir al-Sharaf, the deputy minister of health, said that the emergency medical treatment and prevention plan will continue, sites of public concentration will be provided with first aid vehicles, and food inspectors will circulate to pursue vendors of open food. He added that more than 1.5 million persons have actually been inoculated against summer diseases, but inoculation does not mean permanent immunity against these diseases.

Mr Tahir al-Asmar, the assistant secretary general and mayor of Giza, said, "The main operations room that has been set up will receive the masses' complaints in order to resolve them, while responding immediately to complaints about sewer overflows, water shutoffs and power blackouts and allocating permanent service for public lighting in districts from sundown to sunset."

Maj Gen Rida 'Abdallah, the Giza traffic director, stated "In fact, traffic services at the exits to the Cairo-Alexandria and al-Fayyum desert roads and overpasses have been improved, and they have been linked by radio to the main operations room. There has been an intensification of traffic forces in front of the zoo and Urman /Gardens/ in order to investigate the flow of vehicles and pedestrians without interruption. In addition, traffic at the Pyramids will be regulated in a single direction at the road going up from the entry to Mina House, with the return direction moving from the square of the Sphinx. In addition, the use of cars in the areas surrounding the Pyramids will be guided and will be permitted to park only in the spaces provided for that purpose."

'Ali 'Abd-al-Hadi, the director general of tourism, said that it has been decided to prohibit children from climbing the Pyramids and in addition to prevent itinerant peddlers and visitors from infiltrating into historic cemeteries and to intensify surveillance over people renting out riding animals.

According to the latest statistics, 115,000 itinerant vendors are now circulating about Cairo, carrying about things that threaten to afflict citizens with the dangers of disease, along with food and drink, in their containers. In the Governorate of Giza alone 20,000 itinerant peddlers are going about the streets and sections of the governorate unsupervised, although epidemics of summer sickness basically have emanated from the two villages of Sift al-Laban and Zanin in Giza.

All that is needed is that all these vendors ply their trade only with work permits after medical examinations are made on them to confirm that they are free of diseases and that they are not carrying them. After that, it will be necessary to subject them to intensified surveillance to confirm that the food they offer citizens is free of contamination.

In addition, it is necessary to review the ways in which meat is sold in warehouses. Animal carcasses, with the leftover blood they contain, are fertile ground for the growth of bacteria, and they must not be sold out in the open, as they are now, by official decree, as in the al-Hajj 'Abd-al-Wahid warehouse which is right up against the wall of Umm al-Misriyin Hospital, with a sign stating that the warehouse was opened by order of the minister the Governor of Giza. To round out the picture, the refuse was removed from the other side of the wall of the same hospital so that nothing in the hospital would be transferred to the citizens outside and the contents of the refuse would not be transferred to the patients inside and make them more ill, or kill them.

/11 Jul 83 p3_

/Text/ Experts have defined the points of danger in Greater Cairo. These are embodied in the places where garbage collects, drains which overflow with stagnant water, bacteria which grow and flourish, and unending millions of flies and armies of mosquitoes, and canals from which people drink and in which they wash their clothes.

These are the entire sources of the danger. We are bringing them to the attention of officials who are now acting to eliminate the effects of everything that is deforming the face of Egypt. These effects might be garbage dumps, open drains, or polluted canals from which people and animals drink!

The picture here, from the al-Rahawi drainage ditch in the town of Nakla, in the District of Imbabah, Giza Governorate, confirms the existence of a source of diseases and health catastrophes which are threatening our human resources with chronic disease. It is enough to know that this drain goes through the towns of Zanin and Sift al-Laban, from which the most dangerous summer diseases have come this year. Had it not been for the rapid steps taken after the catastrophe started, it would have had grave dimensions.

However, the question now is, why don't we act until an incident occurs?

What, then, is the story about the al-Rahawi drainage ditch, which was built in 1936 to receive drainage water from farmland irrigation? Who was responsible

for converting it into a sanitary drain flowing in turn through a delapidated pipe that has been running through the middle of the river in the Lower Egypt Canal for 47 years and has spread the danger to the drinking water?

For many years, people there have been demanding not that the drainage ditch be filled in but just that the delapidated pipes that pour out these grave threats to the source of their precious lives, the drops of free water, which are far from this grim threat, be changed.

The citizen Imam Ayyub Hasan, from al-Baradi'ah, in the District of Imbabah, said "The end of the al-Rahawi drainage canal, which has been passing into the Rosetta Branch since 1939 and also passes through the boundaries of Giza Governorate to the Lower Egypt Canal, is supposed to return the drainoff of this polluted water to the Abu Ruwash area, as it did previously, lest more people fall victim to this polluted water as a result of their urgent needs.

"This drain carries drainage water from the Governorates of Giza, Bani Suwayf, and other governorates as well. What makes the matter more amazing is that the project which will save the people in these small villages from the danger has been shut down. Iron pipes still have been lying about like lifeless corpses for more than a little time, and no action by the inhabitants vis-a-vis the responsible authorities is of any use."

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CSO: 4504/474

BRIEFS

SCHOOL SURVEY--A field survey done by the Directorate of Education in the governorate of al-Sharqiyah revealed the fact that most of the buildings set aside for the elementary and lower-secondary levels of education are not suitable to be used for this purpose. The same survey also revealed the fact that lower-secondary schools are poorly distributed among the villages of the governorate. It showed that some villages have more than one such school, whereas others have no schools of this educational level at all. These facts were stated by Muhammad Kamal Mansur, deputy minister of education in the governorate. He said: "This survey was done in order to determine which areas in the villages and towns of the governorate are lacking in basic educational facilities. Some important facts were uncovered by the survey. We found out that there are 943 elementary schools in the villages of the governorate, that 452 of these schools are in rented buildings, and that most of them do not meet the requirements for providing educational services since they do not even have the basic elements necessary for schools to function." Musa 'Abd-Rabbuh, director of the Planning Office, added: "The survey also showed us that there are only 200 lower-secondary schools in these villages, and this constitutes an obstacle to persons wishing to complete their basic education. For this reason, the directorate right now is preparing a 5-year plan involving the elimination of all of these shortcomings in the future." [Text] [Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 17 Apr 83 p 7] 9468

CSO: 4505/388

BRIEFS

ARMED FORCES MOBILIZATION REPORTED--Cairo, 5 Aug (DPA)--According to diplomatic circles in Cairo, Libya has ordered the general mobilization of its armed forces. In Bonn, the People's Bureau (embassy) of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya published a statement. It says: "The statements by the U.S. administration; its open threats against the Jamahiriya and its charges of alleged Libyan interference in Chad; the movements of the U.S. fleet and aircraft carriers off the Arab Libyan coast; the dispatch of AWACS spy planes to Egypt; the holding of maneuvers in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman; the sending of U.S. arms and military experts to the regime of the rebel Habre, as well as the instructions given to the lackeys of Zaire to support Habre, confirm the hostile plans of the United States against the Jamahiriya, which refuses to submit to any pressure from wherever it may come. In addition it holds firm to the defense of its right to a life in liberty and to resist the U.S. policy of terror and aggression." [Excerpts] [LD051757 Hamburg DPA in German 1645 GMT 5 Aug 83]

CSO: 4500/248

MOROCCAN-LIBYAN RELATIONS REVIEWED

London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic No 295, 18 Jul 83 pp 22-24

[Article by Mustafa al-'Alawi: "It Is no Surprise That Col al-Qadhdhafi Is in the Palace of King Hasan II"]

[Text] An Egyptian anecdote says that a man went into the office of the director of an international circus looking for employment. The office was located in a high-rise building. The man wanted a job with the circus, but he was unable to persuade the director of the circus to listen to him until he said, "Honestly, sir, I can do tricks that no one else can do." When the circus director asked him, "Like what, for example?" The job seeker said, "I do bird imitations." The circus director became furious, and he stood up to throw the poor man out of his office. "You do bird imitations? I myself and everyone else can do bird imitations. Get out of here!" Then the job applicant opened the window and flew out the window in front of the distressed eyes of the circus director!

The reaction of public opinion in Morocco was like that of the circus director when it was announced in Rabat that President Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi was due to arrive in Morocco on a friendly and business visit.

The Libyan president's visit to Morocco was an example of curious and peculiar contradictions. The most suitable headline under which it could have been announced in newspapers was the well-known headline: "Believe It or Not."

It was only 3 weeks ago, on the 7th of June, that President al-Qadhdhafi knocked on the doors of the Africa Hall Center in Addis Ababa. He stormed out of the sessions of the Ninth Conference of the Organization of African Unity [OAU] after the summit turned down that major concession with which he had tried to disrupt the conference. Al-Qadhdhafi had entered the [meeting] hall with Mohamed Abdelaziz, the secretary general of the Polisario Front. He asked for the floor and said, "I am willing to sit down here next to Hissein Habre, as the lawful president of Chad if you agree to have Mohamed Abdelaziz sit here as a legitimate member of the Sahara state."

To African officials President al-Qadhdhafi's image was greatly damaged. The damage was such that former OAU President Daniel Arap Moi, who presided over the opening session of the conference, ignored the Libyan president when [the latter] asked for the floor. (Moi) ignored al-Qadhdhafi and gave the floor to Uganda's president Obote. The colonel was provoked and called a point of order,

but he was ignored again. The colonel then stood up, beckoned to the members of his delegation and left the [meeting] hall after casting a scornful look at the [meeting] hall and the president of the session. He was betrayed by the judicious leaders of the organization who had gone back on a promise they had made to him. He was even betrayed by his colleague and friend Mengistu Haile-Mariam, the president of Ethiopia. President al-Qadhdhafi had come to Addis Ababa after the Algerian president promised him that he would be installed president of the OAU in Addis Ababa. However, the former president of the OAU and the new president, Mengistu Mariam, agreed to install the latter president.

The Libyan president was also betrayed by his proteges, the leaders of the Polisario. They did not join in solidarity with him, and they did not walk out of the [meeting] hall with him. This caused Libya's minister of foreign affairs, 'Abd-al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi to exclaim to journalists, "All avenues to the Polisario's admission into the organization have now been blocked. The Polisario has lost everything. If we walk out of the conference, and we are walking out, the Polisario will have no way of getting anything out of the OAU." Al-'Ubaydi was right: after al-Qadhdhafi walked out of the meeting voluntarily, Polisario representatives were forced to leave and the summit meeting was held without them.

"Believe It or Not:" this then is the broad headline for the major shift which has been added to the long list of the Libyan president's surprises. After he arrived in Saudi Arabia where he was received by the Saudi Arabian monarch, investigators continued to be [bewildered and] eager for information since no news and no details of the visit had been issued. During that visit the Saudis had been irritated by the manner in which the colonel and his companions had toured the Ka'bah. Instead of carrying the Holy Koran as he toured the Ka'bah, the colonel carried the Green Book. But the Libyan president went ahead and traveled to Jordan before announcing his decision to visit Morocco. The visit was announced in Rabat first as a visit that the colonel had asked for. However, as a result of the favorable conditions that prevailed during the visit, the joint communique [which was issued after the visit] stated that the colonel had come to Morocco on a friendly and a business visit at the invitation of the Moroccan monarch.

What added to the considerable bewilderment surrounding Col al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Morocco was the short memory people are known to have. As evidence of the fact that the man takes calculated, precise and flawless steps--and this has nothing to do with everything that is ascribed to him by the media--it would be enough to review the sequence of news relayed by world news agencies since the beginning of this year.

First, Col al-Qadhdhafi sent the Moroccan monarch a cable congratulating the king on the occasion of Crown Day last March.

Second, Col Ahmad Qadhdhaf-al-Dam made a secret visit to Fes last April.

Third, 'Abd-al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi visited Fes in June and had a 2-hour meeting with the Moroccan monarch.

Fourth, President al-Qadhdhafi made an unexpected statement after the Addis Ababa Conference announcing that all of Libya's obligations toward the Polisario had been met and that the dispute over the Sahara was now a matter for which the OAU

was responsible. [He announced] that there was no longer any dispute between Libya and Morocco.

Fifth, the Moroccan king's adviser, Ahmed Reda Guedira visited Tripoli to make arrangements for al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Morocco.

Sixth, a large delegation of Libyan officials arrived in Morocco to make preparations with Moroccan officials for Col al-Qadhdhafi's visit.

Thus, everyone who is interested in present and past Libyan actions has to correct his approach [to the Libyan president]. He has to know that President al-Qadhdhafi's long tenure in government puts emphasis now on the need to deal with the man on the basis of recognizing the status quo. It seems that the Moroccan monarch expressed that positive attitude with the friendly, respectful and appreciative welcome which he extended to President al-Qadhdhafi.

He Walked out of the Palace and Went into the People's Markets

The difference between Col al-Qadhdhafi's appearance when he landed at Rabat Airport and his manner when he left the country after staying 3 days and 3 nights [was considerable]. All Moroccans agreed that al-Qadhdhafi was sullen and gloomy when he landed in Rabat: he did not look at the ground nor at the people who were standing on it. When he left, [however], he appeared to be relaxed and pleased, shaking his head repeatedly in a gesture of understanding and agreement when he shook King Hasan's hand to bid him farewell.

The difference between the two appearances stems from two sides [of this situation]. The first one is what appeared to be happening and what did happen. There were parties, meetings and a prayer service at a mosque. The colonel roamed the streets of the capital, which [in Ramadan] are usually crowded with thousands of people who flock to the streets after they break their fast with the evening meal. The colonel's companions were gay and happy as they walked among the people, and the colonel went into the oldest market in the capital where he got an idea about the good life in Morocco: people were living together in peace; food and confections were abundant; free plays were being presented in public squares; and people's bands were performing on platforms in public parks. All this made an impression [on the colonel] that was different from that which was conveyed by the media with their talk about troops engaged in exercises in the streets and angry masses and so on. It was perhaps the first time that the colonel did not need his armed, female body guards who had aroused the curiosity of Moroccans particularly when they accompanied the colonel to the Friday prayer service at the tomb of Mohamed V. There they uttered shrill, trilling sounds of joy when the leader came out of the mosque.

The colonel got what he wanted when he met in work sessions with politicians and union members. He had insisted on receiving them as a group. He became engaged in a sharp debate with the president of the Popular Movement during which Mahjubi Ahardane told Col al-Qadhdhafi, "Morocco is living in peace and security, and there is no difference between a Berber and an Arab." The colonel had thought otherwise, accusing foreign troops of "practicing racial discrimination and promoting disunity between Arabs and Berbers." The colonel was undoubtedly referring to secret reports he has and perhaps to plans that were previously made

by his experts to use some Berbers to carry out a strike against the Moroccan regime.

Everyone was able to see the commemorative picture that the colonel took with the royal family. Everyone saw the understanding that developed between him and His Highness Prince 'Abdallah.

There was a big surprise in store for President al-Qadhdhafi when he received a delegation of residents of the Moroccan Sahara. He received Khalil al-Rukaybi, a retired soldier in the Royal Armed Forces, who is also the father of Mohamed Abdelaziz, the secretary general of the Polisario. The colonel examined the birth certificate of Mohamed Abdelaziz, who was born in Tarfaya in Morocco and not in the Moroccan Sahara. It was the same situation with another Moroccan citizen, Mubarak al-Haydari, the maternal uncle of Ouali Mustapha Sayed, the founder of the Polisario who died during the attack on the Mauritanian city of Nouakchott. There was another surprise in store for the colonel: he received Mohamed (al-Duwayhi), father of Ould Ali Beiba, the prime minister of the so-called Polisario government. The colonel also met the fathers and uncles of all the leaders of the Polisario office. They all assured the Libyan president that by birth they were native citizens of Morocco and by place of residence they were affiliated with Moroccan territory over which there was no dispute. They assured the colonel that their children were Moroccans like them and that [their action] thus constituted political opposition in Morocco. They were not non-Moroccan citizens. President al-Qadhdhafi was so surprised by this that he skirted the issue and got ahead of himself when he told Khalil al-Rukaybi, the father of Mohamed Abdelaziz, "Do you know that your son is now the president of a republic?" Abdelaziz's father replied, "What republic? This is some kind of fantasy!"

The secretary general of the Socialist Union of Popular Forces, Abderrahim Bouabid, who had argued for Morocco's rights, got the same poor impression. He became angry when Col al-Qadhdhafi told him, "The Polisario does not want a referendum now; a referendum will not solve the problem."

This final point is precisely the linking point or the cutting edge between what public opinion knew and what did transpire in secret between the Moroccan monarch and the Libyan president.

The Dispute between the Polisario and al-Qadhdhafi

It is certain that the main result which was achieved by the Moroccan monarch and President al-Qadhdhafi is [also] the greatest and the most significant for the future of relations between the two countries.

This result is eminently self-evident. The two men discovered that 14 years of a rift in relations had caused many brokers here and there to tamper with events and falsify facts. A close associate of the colonel told me, "The biggest mistake was that rift between the two men. There are many people who stand to gain a great deal when the situation between the two countries deteriorates." By the way, let us not forget about the series of contacts that were made throughout the Arab Maghreb--the meeting with Chadli Bendjedid and the meeting with al-Qadhdhafi. These meetings took place after one element, which had had a major effect on the Sahara problem, ceased to be a factor in the area. There were

attempts also to communicate between the two men. These attempts were translated into action with the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. These relations were broken and then resumed. In addition, envoys sent by the two men attempted to meet in Switzerland but failed because a third party, which did not want to see Morocco and Libya reach an understanding, intervened. Col al-Qadhdhafi may have given the Moroccan monarch information about the efforts that were made to scuttle that attempt and about those people who played a grave role in destroying that attempt.

The encouraging details that were referred to in the joint communique included the formation of a bilateral committee; the commencement of a study to supply the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah with Moroccan workers--about half a million workers may go to work in the Jamahiriyah; and a reported gift to Morocco from Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi consisting of large quantities of oil and significant Libyan investments in Morocco. These encouraging details concealed the fact that a top-secret agreement had been reached. However, one detail that is not insignificant revealed some aspects of that agreement.

Two days before President al-Qadhdhafi arrived in Morocco, Ibrahim Hakim, a Polisario foreign affairs official told the newspaper, LE MONDE, (the issue of 29 June 1983) that "Morocco has to meet with the Polisario in Addis Ababa to prepare for the referendum and to make arrangements for details of the cease-fire [agreement] to ensure the freedom of the referendum." Mr Hakim warned, "Fighting will be resumed at the end of the year if Morocco does not accept these conditions." When he arrived in Addis Ababa and met with the secretary general of the African organization, Ibrahim Hakim stated, "The meeting of the OAU's Executive Committee, which is to be held to study the problem of the referendum, will be premature if the two parties do not negotiate." The difference between the statement that was made in Paris, which is viewed as confirmation of the referendum principle, and the statement that was made in Addis Ababa, which is viewed as a retraction of that expressed wish, was Col al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Morocco. When he received the leaders of political parties, the colonel stated that the referendum would not solve the problem. That position by President al-Qadhdhafi, which differs from that of the Polisario, would have remained an isolated Libyan position, rejected by political forces in Morocco, had it not been for an incident of some significance which lent support to Col al-Qadhdhafi's point of view. This incident came not from the Polisario, but rather from the AOSARIO, the Organization of Moroccan Sahrawis. In the city of El Aaiun this organization issued a bulletin declaring its rejection of the referendum. In more general terms it rejected the Addis Ababa resolutions.

Another detail revealed one aspect of the secret communications that were made by the Moroccan monarch and the Libyan president and the points both men considered: the president of Libya had reversed his decision to visit Mauritania and consult with Morocco. The Mauritanian card may no longer be relevant in view of the new direction Libya's president has taken.

President Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi promised the members of Morocco's Sahrawi delegations that he would try to solve the problem. Moroccan public opinion, however, is almost unanimous in thinking that President al-Qadhdhafi, as usual, would change his tune the following day and that, as usual, as soon as he sets foot on his airplane on the way back to Tripoli, he will forget all about Moroccan

festivities and Moroccan hospitality. The colonel, however, disappointed the pessimists. While airborne, he sent a telegram to King Hasan II, affirming his commitments to his dear brother, "His Majesty King Hasan II" and stating that he was "extremely pleased with the atmosphere in which the talks were conducted." He said he was certain "the discussions, which covered current Arab problems, will contribute to laying strong foundations for a common program of action that will oppose the tightly woven schemes against the Arab nation." Col al-Qadhdhafi expressed his "pleasure and satisfaction with the steps that were agreed to regarding bilateral exchanges, regarding them as a step toward the achievement of unity, which the two peoples have been hoping for." Col al-Qadhdhafi expressed his willingness to set no limits on furthering that unity.

The major contradiction in everything that happened, however, is the fact that the Polisario launched its attack on Moroccan forces in the Sahara a few days after Col al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Morocco ended. Can one conclude then from this development that the colonel is still insisting on having "mini-states" in the Arab region?

8592

CSO: 4504/516

BRIEFS

POTENTIAL TERRORIST IN EUROPE--Muhammad al-Rifa'i Bu al-Ajras, a former soldier in Libya's armed forces (al-Sa'iqah troops), was sentenced to life in prison in 1973. He used to spend Fridays in the port of Susah in east Libya when his battalion was stationed at a military camp there. He was repeatedly harrassing a young woman in Susah, so her parents complained about the matter to the battalion commander. The young man resented the complaint which the parents of his beloved had made against him, so he carried his Kalashnikov and drove to the young woman's home in a military vehicle. After breaking down the door to the house and beating up the young woman's father, he carried [his beloved] to the car. People living on that street had gathered at the house upon hearing the screams, and they tried to prevent the kidnapping of the young woman. The young man fired his gun into the crowd and killed five people. Then he fled with his beloved to the caves of al-Jabal al-Akhdar. He was pursued by al-Sa'iqah battalion for 8 days, and he was [eventually] captured, but only after he managed to shoot some of his colleagues and to get shot himself. This beau was supposed to be in Kuwayfiah prison near Banghazi, but he was seen a few months ago in Bern, Switzerland. He stated that he had been released after agreeing to lead one of the assassination squads against the [Libyan] opposition. This person is extremely dangerous, and he is now at large in Europe. He is 180 centimeters tall; he is 31 years old; he has wheat-colored skin; and he is well-built and very powerful physically. He has a Gharbawi accent, and he is a good marksman. [Text] [London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic No 295, 18 Jul 83 p 13] 8592

CSO: 4504/516

WESTERN SAHARA

BRIEFS

WARNING TO NETHERLANDS --Amsterdam, Aug 6 (KUNA)--The military wing of the Saharan Democratic [Arab] Republic (SDAR) has threatened to halt trade relations with Holland if efforts to improve Dutch-Moroccan relations continue. At a press conference here Saturday, Polisario representative Ahmad Boukhari [spelling of name as received] said the front does not oppose relations between Holland and Morocco, but objects to their improvement which hinders the development of Dutch-Polisario relations. Morocco is attempting to retain control over the North African Sahara where SDAR claims territorial independence. When the Sahara becomes independent, the Polisario will halt exports of phosphate and fish to Epepe [spelling as received] through the Dutch harbour of Rotterdam which will adversely affect the Dutch economy, unless Holland resumes giving food aid to Saharan refugees and cools relations with Morocco, Boukhari warned the Dutch Government. [Text] [LD061456 Kuwait KUNA in English 1146 GMT 6 Aug 83]

CSO: 4500/249

BAHRAIN

BRIEFS

TRADE SURPLUS FALLS--Bahrain's trade surplus in 1982 narrowed to BD 22.5 million from BD 84 million in 1981, said a spokesman for the Bahrain Monetary Agency. He said the island's exports during the year totalled BD 1.424 billion and imports BD 1.402 billion. Bahrain recorded a trade surplus of BD 44.5 million in 1980. [Text] [GF030530 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 3 Aug 83 p 1]

CSO: 4400/452

AL-THAWRAH AFFIRMS IRAQI STRENGTH, RAPS 'AGENTS'

JN051000 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0840 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Aug (INA)--The newspaper AL-THAWRAH has said that the Iraqi armed forces possess enough arms, the necessary skills to mobilize, and advanced technical and intelligence methods to enable them to continue to surprise the enemy, prevent it from realizing any military gains, and increase its defeats and losses in men and equipment.

In an article today entitled "The Banners of Salah al-Din's Grandsons Will Remain High," the paper, the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party organ, said: Our great people's victories in (Qardahmand), Zurbatiyah, and east of Basra are repetitions of the previous victories east of Maysan, east of Mandali, east of Basra, and the epics of al-Shib, Faqih, and al-Tib. These victories demonstrate the fact that Iraq is the stronger and the better qualified to defeat Iranian enemy's reckless adventures and attempts to penetrate our borders.

The paper added: During all these battles, Iraq's capability was clear and the Iraqi heroism and great triumphs were apparent. The Iraqi determination challenged the aggressiveness of the suspect Iranian regime and dissipated Iran's charlatan rulers' dreams of encroaching on Iraq's sacred soil.

All of Iraq's enemies lost their wagers on the agent, expansionist Iranian regime which they wanted to invade Iraq and violate the Iraqi people's sovereignty, honor, and dignity.

The paper said: The Syrian regime and the guides of treachery and hirelings who sold out their honor to the Zionists and imperialists long ago have assisted the suspect enemy in its aggression against the Hajj 'Umran area. The crushing of this aggression means defeat and frustration not only for the expansionist Iranian rulers but for all their Arabic-speaking allies, the Zionists, and the petty agents as well.

The paper went on to say that all the forces of evil, treachery, and agency which support and inflate the Iranian regime will be unable to harm great Iraq or encroach on its national sovereignty and sacred soil.

The paper said: Our great people, spearheaded by its armed forces and led by its outstanding national leadership, are moving from one victory to another and from one military triumph to another. They are continuing their generous support and sacrifices for the homeland. Thus, our people have much self-confidence; they believe in ultimate, clear victory over the arrogant, spiteful enemy, and are determined to continue their march toward construction and progress.

Concluding its article, the newspaper affirmed that the defeated and frustrated Iranian rulers, their petty agents, and their Arabic-speaking allies who those who chew the breast of their mothers [as received] will taste bitter defeat. Their aggressive plans will collapse, and their dreams will be dissipated. They will lose their bets and be destroyed. They will earn only shame, humiliation, and the curse of history.

CSO: 4400/453

BAGHDAD CLAIMS KHOMEYNI DIGS OWN GRAVE

GF061800 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1800 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, with a view to concealing in a treacherous and adventurist manner the failure of their effort to change the borderline of the Kurdistan region in the northern sector of Iraq, the sinful Khomeyni band wished to test the strength of our heroic army in the eastern sector of Zurbatiyah. The Khomeyni forces wished to draw the attention of the poor Iranian peoples to their so-called superiority by occupying--with the support of treacherous elements and [words indistinct]--a number of hills and valleys in the sacred land of Iraq. The pro-Khomeyni elements wished to convey the view that even planets can touch each other if Khomeyni wished so. And, if the imam so decreed a major commotion would occur.

However, this has not been the case. They have achieved no military victory anywhere, including the Haj 'Umran region. On the contrary, they turned more than 3,000 sons of the poor Iranian people into cannon fodder in Iraqi Kurdistan. They are responsible for the wounding of thousands of men and for the capture of hundreds of others by our heroic forces. However, there is the following proverb: [indistinct proverb in Persian]. The order is from Khomeyni. Thus, he issued the decree that a piece of Iraqi land must be wrested. And, on the basis of this they chose the eastern sector of Zurbatiyah. But what has been the result? President Saddam Husayn, our magnificent leader, predicted the outcome prior to the commencement of the marches. President Saddam Husayn officially informed the Iranian rulers and peoples that all the offensives launched by Khomeyni will be abortive due to the direction chosen by the Iraqi people and the resistance and sacrifices of the Al-Qadissiyah army. This is due to the fact that the Iraqi people are compelled to defend their homeland, community, [word indistinct], security and honor. This is the Iraqi people's legitimate and natural right.

We therefore state once again that Khomeyni will achieve nothing through his inauspicious offensives. Khomeyni is only sending poor Iranians to their death while sitting in the Jamaran palace and [words indistinct]. Nevertheless Khomeyni must understand that he is digging his own grave while trying to smile to Iranian and Iraqi people.

CSO: 4400/453

DAILIES COMMENT ON IRAN'S OCCUPATION OF MOUNTAIN PEAK

JN060834 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0700 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Aug (INA)--The newspaper AL-THAWRAH has stressed that the great Iraqi people are now more determined than ever before to crush the aggressors and bury their expansionist dreams; defend all Iraq's mountains, plains, and valleys against the filth of the invaders and suspects; and turn Rayat and Haj 'Umran Mountains into a large graveyard for the aggressors and their agents--the hireling descendants of treason and agents of Zionism and imperialism.

In an editorial entitled "An Attempt To Conceal Defeat," AL-THAWRAH, the organ of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, says today:

The lofty (Kurdah Mand) Mountain will continue to defy the covetous invaders. Every solid rock of this mountain will turn into a spear in the enemies' chests. This mountain will swallow them up and rip them apart as it did in the near past.

The paper adds: The vile Iranian attack on (Kurdah Mand) Mountain expresses once again the enemy's expansionist ambitions and wicked aims against Iraq, of which he has been dreaming since his assumption of power in Iran. It notes that this attack also expresses the Iranian rulers' hysterical state, comprehensive crisis, and deadly bitterness due to their accumulating disappointments and heinous defeats in front of the valiant heroes of Iraq who destroyed and crushed all the enemy's rash attempts to penetrate Iraq's international borders.

The paper continues: By this attack in which it achieved only very little of its aims the defeated enemy is trying to conceal its total failure in its aggression against the northern sector and cover up its massive losses in personnel and equipment in the battles fought in the Haj 'Umran area and its abominable defeat east of Zurbatiyah.

It adds: By such an attack, the enemy is trying to show the Iranians and their masters and allies the Zionists, imperialists, and holders of Arab identity, that it is not impotent, contrary to the fact confirmed in all last year's battles. The world knows well that Iran will remain incapable of achieving any of its hostile and expansionist ambitions and aims against Iraq.

The paper indicates that by its attack on (Kurdah Mand) Mountain, the Iranian enemy proves once again that it does not learn, take lesson, or benefit from its experiences and shocking defeats. The proud Iraqis, who wrested their lofty (Kurdah Mand) Mountain from the enemy's claws and who defeated the enemy and humiliated it, are capable of recapturing the vantage point it is occupying.

Concluding, the paper says: The racist Khomeynite regime is trying in vain to divert the attention of the Iranians away from their stifling economic and living conditions and from the acute and deep division among the various cliques and trends on the succession of Khomeyni. It asserts that it is no coincidence that the enemy's attack on the central and northern sectors comes at a time when internal struggle for power is flaring up and when the Iranian Kurds' resistance against the racist and fascist Khomeynite clique and against this clique's mass annihilation war against the Kurds is getting tougher.

The newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH says: The Khomeynite forces which occupied the vantage point 2519 will not enjoy their occupation and will remain restless because the Iraqi forces will purge their soil from their filth and make them pay the heaviest possible price for their new criminal aggression.

The paper asserts that the gang of charlatan Khomeyni knows that we only do what we preach. We are the ones who taught it lessons east of Basra, Mandali, Maysanb, Zurbatiyah, and (Kurdah Mand). If it has chosen this mountain for fighting, this time it will only suffer what it previously suffered in the plain. It knows quite well that Iraq's soil is dear to its people and that whenever it had ambitions against a handful of this soil it paid the price in the form of its dead soldiers and total defeat.

CSO: 4400/453

ANTI-SYRIAN GROUP'S STATEMENT REPORTED

JN061630 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] The National Alliance for the Liberation of Syria [at-Tahaluf al-Watani Litahrir Suriya] has asserted that Hafiz al-Asad's role in supporting the Iranian regime against Iraq reflects the nature of his regime, which is betraying the Arab nation.

A political statement, issued by the fourth ordinary session of the alliance's Constituent Committee, which was held last July, said that Hafiz al-Asad's supply of Syrian arms and experts to Iran, just as the Zionist enemy does, discloses his true identity and the identity of the Iranians who began the war.

The statement adds that the Iraqi-Iranian war is a wound from which the Arabs and their resources are still bleeding due to the aggression of the Iranian regime. Although Iraq did not leave any excuse for Iran to continue the war by responding positively to all Islamic and international peace mediations and accepting in advance the arbitration which they will issue after the fighting ends, the regime of the ignorants in Iran still insists on this war which is in the interest of the Zionist enemy and the United States, which seeks its continuation because it exhausts Iraq's energy and obstructs its development. The only explanation for the continuation of the Iranian aggression against Iraq is the dream to set up a Persian empire in an Islamic garb under Khomeyni. This empire would converge with the Zionist empire's dreams against our Arab territory.

On the Syrian regime's expulsion of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, from Damascus, the statement asserts that this represented an important objective for the Zionist entity; that is, to ignore the Palestinian people and destroy the PLO through the destruction of the Fatah movement. The statement says: The Syrian regime's role in splitting the movement is one way to destroy and cause dissidence in the factions. This is the Syrian regime's policy since it entered Lebanon and it is also its policy in Syria, where it establishes itself on sectarianism.

On the Lebanese-Zionist agreement regarding the withdrawal of the Zionist forces from Lebanon, the statement points out that the agreement was the result of the policy of Hafiz al-Asad who supported the Zionist occupation of Lebanon.

CSO: 4400/453

KARP REPORT FINDINGS REVEALED

Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Jun 83 p 1

[Article by Gid'on Alon: "First Report from Closed Session of Karp Committee: Neglect and Foot-dragging in Studying Arab Complaints; Report Shows Serious Lack of Coordination Between IDF and Police and Lack of Cooperation Between Settlers and Police"]

[Text] The confidential report of the Karp Committee reveals a serious lack of coordination between the IDF, the police and the security services in the investigation of complaints of Arabs against Jews in Judaea and Samaria. The first report to emerge from the committee reported here for the first time shows that the investigation of Arab complaints was done in a superficial and perfunctory manner. The report shows many cases of foot-dragging in checking out complaints, cases which were closed before the investigation was completed.

The chairman of the monitoring committee, Attorney Yehudit Karp, deputy legal adviser to the government, stresses in the report that the police investigators in the territories did not receive the cooperation of the Jewish settlers who had been called in for the investigations. Cases were revealed where Jews threatened Arabs and demanded the sale of their land. In some cases the Arabs withdrew their complaints under pressure and threats.

The report points out a serious lack of police manpower in the territories, preventing the police from discharging its duties efficiently. It also shows the need to increase considerably the budget for investigation in Judaea and Samaria.

Dozens of Examples

The report, which includes several attachments, provides dozens of detailed examples of complaints presented by Arabs against Jews which did not receive the proper attention. One case is the murder of a girl named Maysun Ganam from the village of al-'Arub a year ago. A group of Jews travelling in a jeep had opened fire after being stoned, and there was a suspicion they might have killed her. The report maintains that the investigation of this case took too long and no one was put on trial.

The report also enumerates several recommendations and suggestions for improving the investigation procedure in dealing with Arab complaints against Jews, by

increasing the cooperation and coordination among all the security arms, increasing the manpower and the budget, etc. The report only deals with police investigations of Jewish settlers in Judaea and Samaria in the years 1981-82.

Next week Defense Minister Moshe Arens will convene the ministerial team under his chairmanship for a concluding meeting in which the government policy for enforcing the law in Judaea and Samaria will be decided. The ministerial committee has already held several meetings in which it was unanimously agreed to implement the recommendations of the report.

The ministerial team was presented last week with working papers of all those involved in conducting the investigations in Judaea and Samaria, in which measures for improving law enforcement against Jews and Arabs in Judaea and Samaria are described.

9565

CSO: 4423/157

RESULTS OF SURVEY ON STATUS OF WOMEN DISCUSSED

Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 14 Jul 83 p 5

[Article: "What Do You Think of Women's Status?"]

[Text] What is the attitude of the Israeli public toward the issue of women's status which raises such questions as equality, image, roles, stereotypes, etc? A survey conducted in the fall of 1982 shows a gap between the actual and the desirable attitude. The results of the survey appear in the 4th issue of WOMAN'S STATUS, a publication of the Prime Minister's adviser for women's status.

The full title of the survey is "The Status of Women in the Eyes of the Public, a Study of Views and Positions Regarding Male-Female Equality in Israel." It was requested by Dr Nitza Libay, the Prime Minister's women's adviser on status, and was conducted by Dr Tziyona Peled and Mrs Tamar Tzemah of the Israeli Institute of Practical Research. The survey was conducted among a national sample of adult Jewish population inside the green line, excluding kibbutzim.

The women's status office made available to us a summary of the survey, which we present here in its entirety.

Value Judgements--The Desirable Attitude

The Jewish population in Israel--both men and women--is almost unanimous in its view that there should be full equality between the sexes in family life and jobs, from the standpoint of state institutions (for example, in laws of equal employment opportunity, laws against family violence, aid to single-parent families, equality of education in public schools, etc).

The public, albeit not a consensus, also favors equal opportunity for non-legislated employment, and this also applies to roles in the family. This attitude weakens when it comes to roles inside vs. outside the home (home making vs bread earning). In this respect the public favors women in the role of homemakers and men in the role of providers.

Concepts and Behavior in Actuality

While attitudes lean toward equality, the reality of the Israeli economy shows a tendency toward inequality in job opportunities. Men are treated better when

it comes to raises, promotion and hiring, while women get better work conditions, such as flexible hours, vacation, etc. (Between half and two-thirds of those surveyed describe the situation as unequal.)

Major economic decisions regarding large expenditures and joint ownership of family resources (money and assets), show actual equality in most families. As for family roles, here one-half to 82 percent of families (depending on the role) show inequality, especially in roles outside the home, which are mainly the domain of the husband (especially gainful work and taking care of finances), while roles inside the home, (especially household chores and child raising) are done in most families, including families with working mothers, by the woman.

Housework shows sexual differentiation most clearly--82 percent of married women and 73 percent of married men reported that in their home the work is done mainly or solely by the woman, and not one family was found where those chores were done mainly by the man.

Sexual Stereotypes with Regard to Personal Traits

There are widespread stereotypes of sexual traits. The willingness to take risks, leadership and aggressiveness are considered typical male traits. Independence, resourcefulness and ambition are also considered personal traits more common among men than women. On the other hand, sensitivity and shyness are considered typical feminine qualities, and personal warmth, love of children and conscientiousness are considered more common among women than men. Sexual stereotypes become even more extreme when it comes to the public concept of the way various traits are reflected in the image of men and women in television programs.

9565

CSO: 4423/162

BRIEFS

BOEING 767 AT EL AL--El Al's newest aircraft, the Boeing 767, was delivered to the company yesterday. The delivery took place at the Boeing plant in Seattle, Washington, at 7 am (4 pm Israel time). The plane was delivered to four El Al pilots, who immediately proceeded to do test flights which will continue until Sunday. The plane will then fly to Israel via London, making no stops on the way to London, with only attendants on board. In London it will pick up 150 paid passengers for flight number 1818 (corresponding to the Hebrew word "hay," meaning "life" twice), arriving in Israel on Monday. Since it will arrive on the eve of the Ninth of Av, the festive ceremony at Ben-Gurion Airport will be postponed until a later date. Boeing 767 along with the smaller Boeing 757 is the last word in aircraft technology by Boeing. The 224 seat plane (18 in the business class and 206 in the tourist class) is designed for middle-range flights, and will be used for El Al flights to Europe. The plane is equipped with two Pratt and Whitney engines, similar to the ones used by the Boeing 747 (Jumbo), chosen by El Al on the basis of its experience with those engines. El Al has ordered four Boeing 767's. The first is called 4-XEII. The second will be delivered in September, and the third and fourth in March 1984. [Text] [Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 Jul 83 p 5] 9565

NEW B-300 ROCKET LAUNCHER--A rocket launching system developed by the Military Industries was revealed to the public yesterday for the first time at the 17th convention of mechanical engineering taking place at the Fair Grounds in Tel Aviv. The deputy manager of the research and development section of Military Industries, which is participating in this convention for the first time, gave details of the new system. The system, called B-300, consists of three parts: a launcher, rocket and a warhead. The system is 2.5 times easier to carry than the old bazooka, since it is made of fiberglass immersed in epoxy glue. The B-300 system is also more accurate than the bazooka, its effective range is longer and it has greater penetration. He pointed out that the entire system was developed by the Military Industries. The engine was sold to the U.S. Army. [Text] [Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 14 Jul 83 p 1] 9565

WEST BANK LAND SALES DOWN--The sale of land for independent construction in Judaea and Samaria decline considerably in recent weeks and the number of cancelled contracts exceeds the number of new contracts signed by new investors. As a result of the decline in land demand, the price of land in Judaea and Samaria has gone down considerably and land dealers are willing to offer reduced prices, easy payment terms and other incentives in order to sell the

land they have bought in the past. Land dealers see the decline in land sales as caused by the following: the reports in the press about illegal deals; the tightening of criteria for allotting land for private enterprise, based on the requirement to prove financial viability and construction experience; the land buyers' realization that they could not build their dream house because of their dependency on the development work of the entire community and the high cost of such work. In reality, aside from public or planned projects, such as Ari'el, Emanuel, Nofim, Efrat, etc, there is hardly any independent construction in Judaea and Samaria because of the difficulty the private owner encounters in building his own project. [Text] [Tel Aviv YEDIOT AHARONOT in Hebrew 14 Jul 83 p 18] 9565

CREDIT LINES WITH HUNGARY--Israel and Hungary may soon agree on opening mutual credit lines which will help increase Israeli exports to Hungary. An Israeli economic delegation went to Hungary yesterday with Bank of Israeli General Manager Yosef Sarig, Hamizrahi Bank General Manager Aharon Me'ir and other bankers. The Israeli delegation was invited by the National Bank of Hungary, after economic representatives from Hungary visited Israel 2 months ago. Since then there have been continuous contacts with Hungary. There have in effect been economic ties with Hungary in various ways. In 1982 Israeli exports to Hungary reached \$4.5 million, and imports \$8.1 million. Exports include citrus fruit, textiles and chemical products. Imports include seeds, food products, chemical products, metal and electricity. [Text] [Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 28 Jun 83 p 10] 9565

RETURNING CAMPAIGN FUNDS TO STATE--The Likud, Alignment, Tehiya and TELEM factions have agreed to deduct from funds they receive for financing their parties 47 million shekels, which they received 2 years ago for funding their election campaigns according to a special law which was recently overruled by the High Court of Justice. This arrangement was agreed between Knesset Chairman Menahem Savidor and those parties after Knesset Member Amnon Rubinstein presented a petition to the High Court of Justice, which led to the decision calling on the parties to return to the treasury the excessive sums they had received for financing their election campaigns. It was agreed that the funds would be paid back in 20 monthly payments so that the parties could continue their activities which are funded by the state. These five parties received in June 1981 an additional 14 million shekels valued today at 47 million shekels according to the index. Only the TAMI party was not yet signed the agreement. [Text] [Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 Jun 83 p 2] 9565

NO NEW FACTION FOR MODA'I--Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i told MA'ARIV yesterday he had decided to give up his idea to establish an independent faction inside the Likud, since it would undermine the party and destroy it. Instead, he has developed a plan to rehabilitate the Liberal party organizationally, reactivate its institutions on a regular basis and distribute positions inside the party and in its representation on the outside. Moda'i stressed that the decision of the Knesset members of his party to vote for the appointment of Sara Doron as a minister is the first step in creating a better atmosphere inside the party and establishing harmony, within it. After the 30 day morning period for the late Simha Ehrlich, the Liberal party center will convene in order to elect

Agriculture Minister Pesah Gruper. Moda'i is now conducting talks with all Liberal factions and activists of the various camps. Yesterday he met at the Knesset with Knesset members Dan Tihon and Dror Zeigerman, and then consulted the Knesset members of his own faction. Meanwhile, several Liberal camps have raised the issue of electing Finance Minister Moshe Nisim as chairman of the Likud party along with Prime Minister Begin. This was Ehrlich's job in the past, but the Likud board of directors has not met in over a year and has become paralyzed. Now attempts are being made to resurrect it through the appointment of Nisim as chairman. Herut members also said yesterday that they support the appointment since Nisim is considered an ardent supporter of the Likud, and since the Prime Minister has a high opinion of him. [Text] [Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 30 Jun 83 p 3] 9565

CSO: 4423/157

EFFORTS UNDERWAY TO REVIVE HOTEL INDUSTRY

Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic No 329, 11 Jun 83 pp 60-62

[Article by 'Imad Jawdiyah from Beirut: "Lebanese Tourism Minister Talks of New Project to Revive the Capital's Hotels"]

[Text] Anyone passing by the "hotel district" in Beirut must undoubtedly remember the area's glory days, with the hotels' beauty and magic of the beaches prior to the outbreak of the Lebanese war in 1975. It was the focus of attention for thousands of Arab and foreign tourists who headed for Lebanon to reside in that peaceful section of Beirut and party in its night clubs.

During the 8-year war, the bright smiles disappeared from the "hotel district" and Lebanon's touristic facade was transformed into fertile ground for antagonists and combatants. Its hotels became fortified castles, adhering to the laws of "hit-and-run" and subjected to all sorts of rockets and thefts --so much so that battles were recorded in the "history" of the Lebanese war according to the names of some of its hotels.

The fighters forgot that destruction and looting of these hotels created the biggest disaster to befall the tourism sector in Lebanon, which changed overnight from that of leader in the Middle East to the seeker of the simplest existence, to restore tourists' confidence in that beautiful country.

Following the hotel battles, and during the Israeli invasion of Beirut, military exercises were conducted which included the remainder of the capital's hotels on Rawshah, Ramlat al-Bayda and Jnah, while antagonists spent their time at mountain hotels in 'Alayh, Bhamdun and Sofar.

According to ministry of tourism statistics, tourism in Lebanon until 1975 showed the number of hotels in Lebanon had reached the 362 mark, with 28,835 beds, as opposed to 314 hotels in 1968 [as published] with 24,820 beds.

The number of hotels in Beirut rose from 62 to 99, and in the mountains from 188 to 237, and on the coast from 8 to 26 during the period 1963-1973.

As for Beirut proper, the number of three-star tourist hotels reached 35, with 3,124 beds out of a total of 10,332 beds. Next in number are 35 four-star

hotels, comprising nearly 25 percent--meaning that 20 percent of large hotels are concentrated in Beirut. However, the number of beds totalled 52 percent, indicating that these hotels absorb the largest number of well-paying tourists, the majority of whom are Arab and foreign executives. Three-star hotels, on the other hand, take in groups of tourists on special charter tours organized by travel agencies. The remaining small, one- and two-star hotels cater to blue-collar workers, limited-income patrons and expatriates. They have 18 percent of the beds, which is the lowest proportion, whereas these hotels number 39, or 39 percent of the total--the largest percentage in terms of overall numbers.

That proves Beirut is equipped with luxurious hotels of an international caliber suited to VIP's. If we distance ourselves from the mountain and coast hotels, since attention is currently focused on reviving the capital's hotels, we find that destruction in Beirut affected:

--Large hotels in the Minat al-Hisn area, also known as the "hotel district". The hotel industry thus lost approximately 1,652 rooms, with a loss estimated at 30 percent of the total of three- and four-star hotels.

--Small, one- and two-star hotels in the Ma'arad, Burj, Sayfi and Bab Idris areas were also mostly destroyed. Total loss reached 809 rooms, or nearly 83 percent. Total loss was 2,461 rooms, or 38 percent.

On another front of the hotel tragedy--that of manpower--estimates from hotel and restaurant employee unions indicate that 71 percent of those working in the industry have lost their jobs. That adds up to 17,000 workers, with 73,000 permanent workers out of an original 24,000 employees in different tourist enterprises. In the capital, where the larger part of first-class hotels were destroyed, the number of employees decreased from 5,000 to 2,500, or a drop of 50 percent. Faced with this hard reality, tourism industry workers had no choice but to emigrate, realizing full well that financial enticements have also played a role in the matter. Nearly 9,000 skilled workers and specialists in the hotel business traveled to the Arab and foreign countries. Those who could not leave for family or other reasons, turned to different pursuits to earn a living for themselves and their families.

The crisis is further reflected in organizations established in 1977 and 1978 and still operating. Their investors suddenly found themselves faced with a massive labor shortage, particularly in specialized work, and resorted to hiring unqualified employees. They trained them in hotel work. But a group of those, once experienced, quickly emigrated to the Gulf countries in response to material inducements. That is why the investors resorted to hiring some Asian employees, such as Indians, Pakistanis and Thais.

As the battles in Beirut subsided, with the appearance once again of security, the battle of hotel owners began: the restoration of what was destroyed and improvement of what remained of the hotel industry.

According to the National Council for Tourist Development figures (prior to its demise), the biggest paid debts were those of hotels that were completely

drained. Now that the war in Beirut has receded, hotels have swept off the dust of 8 years of bitter war and can breathe once again. Some hotels are witnessing restoration and repair work while others are being purchased through tempting offers from big Arab investors and known foreign companies. It is worth noting, in that respect, that Mr Rafiq al-Hariri, whose company --Oget Liban--is engaged in cleaning Beirut, is preparing to launch the largest tourist complex, not only in Lebanon but in the Middle East, atop a parcel of land he bought in the Rawshah area.

AL-MUSTAQBAL interviewed tourism minister Ibrahim Halawi on the state of tourism, and his ministry's projected program to revive and rehabilitate this vital sector of the Lebanese economy. We asked Halawi: "You have prepared a new tourism project whereby the hotel district in particular will be rehabilitated as will hotels around the capital. Could you detail it for us?"

--"We have an extensive blueprint for the capital's hotels in general and the 'hotel district' in particular, which contains nearly 25 first-class hotels. We worked out the plan in cooperation with officials at the ministry, the directorate and municipality of Beirut and the association of hotel owners in order to provide necessary studies through which to proceed to rebuild the area which was once considered Lebanon's touristic showpiece.

"The plan aims at redeveloping this area in a fashion suited to the contemporary touristic atmosphere. There are many cities around the world that do not have first-class hotels like Beirut, but are still visited every year by tourists from all over the world, because of their organization, cleanliness and beauty. Why can't our hotels be of that level? That is why our plan calls for properly organizing the hotel district. I have given instructions to the governorate and municipality of Beirut to clear away rubble from destroyed buildings and repair old buildings that previously marred the touristic area's face.

"We are about to restore the touristic face of the area so as to proceed to other parts of the capital. We shall, therefore, plan to widen the streets and roadways, plant flowers along sidewalks and in the middle of the streets, establish small gardens and parks in some sections of the area, to make it a touristic spot, not only because of its elegant hotels but as a result of organization and cleanliness."

[Question] But hotel owners complain that garbage accumulation near their buildings such as in front of the Normandy Hotel would mar the tourist area's view.

--"That is true. We have discussed the matter with the Beirut municipality, which expressed its willingness to transport the rubbish to a disposal site in Karantina, once it is reopened. Furthermore, there is talk of constructing four new garbage processing plants in the Beirut suburbs, to facilitate solving this difficult problem in the whole city."

[Question] The government, through the Council of Development and Construction, has offered loans to hotel owners to assist them in reconstructing their hotels. But they complain that the loans do not satisfy the construction needs for their establishments, which have incurred losses of approximately half a billion Lebanese pounds. Does the government then intend to extend them additional loans?

--"The government has helped and continues to assist hotel owners. I think many establishment owners began in construction anyway. Moreover, some hotel companies were sold to Arab investors and large Arab and foreign firms. On the one hand, rehabilitation and repair of the hotels will begin in the near future so as to ensure their operation by the end of the year. On the other hand, the government realizes the importance of the tourism sector which previously brought in nearly 3 million tourists per year, among whom were Arabs and foreigners, and which yielded one billion pounds annually--or 30 percent of the national income. That is why the government cannot but extend its assistance to owners of destroyed and affected hotels so that they may, in turn, revive the tourist sector. We still believe in the Lebanese individual ability as innovative, creative and capable of facing problems and difficulties however large they may be."

[Question] There are standing debts for hotel owners which prevent them from starting the construction prior to payment. The hotel owners' association has called upon you to act as intermediaries with the banks and persuade them to slow down their insistence upon calling in the debts now, before the tourist industry in Beirut is revived. Has this request been answered?

--"The association has addressed a request to us to intercede with the banks directly so that they, in turn, may slow down on demanding repayment of outstanding debts immediately. We have succeeded to a great extent and have extended the repayment period. Hotel owners are also banking on the security and quiet prevalent in Beirut, as security encourages tourist movement and pushes it forward. Besides, hotel owners are optimistic that touristic vitality will soon return to Lebanon after normalcy in Beirut is restored and reconstruction has begun."

[Question] Available hotels do not satisfy the capital's current needs. There is a great shortage in that respect. How will you face the problem in the long run?

--"We have specific ideas in the tourist sector which we began implementing at the ministry. The industry suffers greatly from a shortage of hotels. We have been encouraging the construction of new hotels and granted many licenses for hotels to be built in the Rawshah, Ramlat al-Bayda, Jnah, Cornish and 'Ayn al-Muraysa areas to meet the country's touristic needs. I would like to point out an important fact which is that the hotel industry worldwide has greatly developed. It is, therefore, impossible for us, the leaders of the industry in the Middle East, not to return to that primary position in terms of services, the standards of the hotels and those who work in them. We shall, then, develop the curriculum at the 'hotel school', which has graduated and continues to graduate, the most qualified operatives in the hotel industry in the Arab world and worldwide."

12325

CSO: 4404/458

PALESTINIAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

EFFORTS TO RELOCATE RESEARCH CENTER--AL-RIYAD has learned from informed Palestinian sources that a number of Palestinian officials have conveyed to the Egyptian Government their desire to reopen the PLO's Research Center in Cairo. The center had been closed earlier this month by the Lebanese Government. The sources said that Egyptian Government and party circles working toward reestablishing relations with the Arab world are supportive of this request and that the PLO was waiting for the Egyptian Government to issue its approval of the establishment of the center on its territory. If the Egyptian Government does approve this, the center would focus its attention on research and studies. With regard to publication of its periodicals, the organization believes that this would take place in Nicosia. In fact, Sabri Jiryis, the general director of the center, has arrived in the Cypriot capital and is making contacts concerning the publication of the magazine SHU'UN FALASTINIYAH. As for the periodical which specializes in monitoring enemy radio and television broadcasts, it will be issued during the next couple of months after undergoing certain changes in that it will contain enemy press statements and commentaries. [Text]
[Riyadh AL-RIYAD in Arabic 20 Jul 83 p 1]

CSO: 4404/521

YOUTH PROBLEMS IN SAUDI ARABIA DISCUSSED

Riyadh AL-RIYAD in Arabic 21 Jun 83 pp 10-11

[Interview with a group of Saudi Youth by AL-RIYAD: "This is the Reality of Our Youth: the Generation of the Future...on the Sidewalks"; date and place not specified.]

[Text] Our youth, the promise and foundation of the future...Why do they spend long hours on the sidewalks and in the streets, looking for something, anything. Directed leisure and places where they can spend their time and practice their hobbies are non-existent and hardly mentioned. Sports clubs are no longer suitable for receiving them and are unprepared to absorb them in their thousands. Rather, they focus on sports activities only, while we see their signs saying: "The So-and-So Club...Cultural, Social, Sports..."

Where are the public cultural libraries, or what are known as neighborhood clubs with their recreation, cultural and social centers which the citizen looks on as a place to unwind daily and find relaxation and order, as well as the facilities needed to practice his hobbies?

What is the role of the townships here? Why have they focused on streets and cars and neglected the citizens? Where are what are known as people spaces? Can the same be said here about the inability of the planning and youth agencies as about the role of the townships?

Everyone here is responsible, and everyone is very incompetent.

The family has neglected its sons and thrown them out onto the street.

The schools have focused on books and filling the minds of the students with facts, while neglecting their role in building the students' personalities and their sense of identification with the nation, as well as their personal feeling of active participation in it.

What is said here about the incompetence of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs can be applied to a great extent to the General Directorate for the Care of Youth as well. One of its most important goals, as set forth in its basic statute, is to be directly responsible for directing, guiding and protecting the youth. Has it really done so? What noticeable role, if, indeed, any

exists, has it played vis-a-vis the social phenomena now happening, as well as the intellectual and cultural level of our youth?

It has been far from them, from their problems, and from understanding their situation.

What is known about the General Directorate for the Care of Youth is that it is interested in only two things:

The area of sports, first of all, and then sports facilities. That interest is not paralleled by its interest in the intellectual, behavioural and social phenomena and aspects of our youth. What is known about an agency like the directorate is that it is a planning-oriented and executive agency concerned with youth affairs and guidance. However, what we see is the emphasis on drawing up a general policy without integrating the aspects involved with implementation. Negative developments like the phenomenon of vagrancy and the phenomenon of loitering, as well as the aversion the youth have toward national and social participation simply have not been studied by the directorate. Neither has it tried to find out their causes or, consequently, arrive at a way of dealing with them.

Therefore, our youth feel there is a certain gap between what they see as being appropriate to their life circumstances and the reality they live in, and the (negative) positions of all these agencies. It is this gap which has given rise to strange social developments like those which our youth are currently experiencing on the sidewalks and in the streets.

Beginning with great concern for them and a desire to participate in considering their problems, with the goals of dealing with these problems, protecting our youth, and preparing them well, AL-RIYAD has been following this issue for some time inside the school and home, as well as by finding out their views out on the streets and talking with them to find out the truth about how they coexist with current circumstances. Thereafter, AL-RIYAD has sought to publicize the essence of these dialogues in front of state officials, in the full knowledge that the summarized views and suggestions we offer here amount to nothing but a sense of the national feeling and the responsibility which must be boldly exercised. This is what we aim to do with today's discussion, in which we begin by talking with students and youth from among those with whom AL-RIYAD met during a field survey lasting more than three months, which was done so we could know more about what is happening in their lives. We must mention here that our discussion for the next two weeks was registered with some high officials from those social and government agencies about which we have been talking here: the Sports Clubs, represented by His Highness 'Abdallah Bin Sa'd from the al-Nasr Wa al-Hilal Club; the Cultural Affairs Ministry, represented by its vice-minister, the assistant for student affairs, Dr Muhammad al-Salum; and the General Directorate for the Care of Youth, represented by its deputy director, Prof 'Uthman al-Sa'd. Dr 'Abdullah al-Binyan participated in the discussion as a representative of the social side. We will all study, by means of the two discussions, the charges directed against these parties and the response of the participants, or their defense of them.

What follows is a portion of our dialogue with a group of youth.

[Question] What is the daily program followed during Ramadan, especially with regard to you two, who are students in the College of the Arabic Language, on the secondary level? Are you now enjoying summer vacation?

[Answer] (by 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Saqr) After the al-Suhur meal, I perform the dawn prayer. Then I go for a walk, and then I sleep until the noon prayer. After that, I read newspapers or magazines. Then I do some things for the folks. After the afternoon prayer, I read the Qur'an until the time of the al-Iftar meal.

[Answer] (by 'Abd-al-Karim al-Jasir) In addition to that, I sit with the folks after the sunset prayer until the evening prayer. Then I go where the young people and my comrades meet and stay up with them until an hour before the al-Suhur meal. It goes like that other days, too. I think this is the daily program for young people.

[Question] Why was this place on this street in particular chosen?

[Answer] (by 'Ali al-Saqr) The reason is that this place is in the middle of Riyadh. More than that, it's a quiet and comfortable place. It was chosen by my friends.

[Answer] (by 'Abd-al-Karim al-Jasir) I think it's the most appropriate place. And besides, there aren't many others. Previously, we used to go to another place nearby, but the patrols forbade sitting there for one reason or another.

As for spending free time at home, it is difficult for friends to meet nightly in the home of a friend because of the annoyance that causes. Add to that the fact that you need open spaces to play soccer which are rarely available around houses and residential streets.

[Question] But is spending free time in this way or fashion desirable?

[Answer] (by 'Ali al-Saqr) There is no solution or any other way to do it. Perhaps this is the best and most appropriate way. The question might be: "Why don't you stick to the summer centers?" It is enough for us to tell you that these centers are not such that they encourage you to hang around there, especially since students feel that they do not meet their inclinations and desires, because of the rules and limitations there. Then too, we haven't been in the habit of going there since we were in primary school, just like other students.

[Answer] (by 'Abd-al-Karim) The centers place restrictions on the students, who find their freedom by spending their free time in the street, where they, practice the hobby they like without supervision or limits. Moreover, in the summer centers there might be persons who do not agree with the inclinations of the students. For example, at the centers you find young and uneducated youth. Therefore, it is natural that one should prefer to spend

his time with his comrades from his college and neighborhood. Don't forget, people relax more and prefer to spend time more with someone they know, rather than with people they don't know.

[Question] That leads us to ask your opinion about the sports clubs and the role they play in filling the free time of young people.

[Answer] (by 'Ali al-Saqr) I don't like to participate in them because most of the young people who go there are unemployed. They stopped studying early on and have ideas different from ours. Their ambitions are different from ours, too.

[Answer] (by 'Abd-al-Karim al-Jasir) During the nights of Ramadan, we will take part in a round of activities at the sports club. As for the collegiate affiliation to the clubs, that did not happen because we are so busy with studying. We want to get real benefit from this round of activities, especially since we have heard that it will be excellent. We'll try it this year. If we find that it's appropriate for our inclinations, we'll keep participating, if God will, in the coming years as well.

The Role of the Youth Houses

[Question] What about the role of the Youth Houses in filling up free time?

[Answer] (by 'Abd-al-Karim al-Jasir) Unfortunately, the Youth Houses are filled with the spirit of routine, a spirit which has gone quite far...Thus, sometimes a young person or a member will come without his membership card, and will be refused entry, though the official knows that this person was previously issued a card. In addition, there are the rules. We try as much as we can to stay away from the Youth Houses, so we can enjoy our freedom more.

[Question] When a student starts working or takes on a government job, can that use up some of his free time?

[Answer] ('Ali al-Saqr) Before, we used to take government jobs in the various ministries. But we've heard that there won't be any hiring this year during the vacation. So we're putting applications in for anything. But we're doing this with the intention of starting these jobs, if God wills, after the noble month of Ramadan.

We Want Implementation, Not Just Statements

[Question] Perhaps young people have some suggestions and points of view to offer officials regarding the free time of young people.

[Answer] (by 'Abd-al-Karim al-Jasir) One of the priority requests young people have is that places be made available...places other than the streets which we frequent now. Gardens, like everyone knows, are places for families to sit in. We reject their limitedness. Therefore, our first and last

request is for a special public area to be set up in each quarter. These areas must not be limited to certain places to which we would be forced to go and which would take a long time to reach.

[Answer] (by 'Ali al-Saqr) Such areas should actually see the light of day and not be merely ink on paper and on the pages of newspapers, without us seeing them and benefiting from them.

This is My Routine, Like Any Employee

[Question] Brother Sulayman, as an employee at Riyadh customs, can you describe for us your daily routine?

[Answer] (by Sulayman al-Husam) My work begins at precisely 10 o'clock in the morning and lasts until three in the afternoon. When I go back home, I sleep a little. Before it's time for the al-Iftar meal, I read a bit from the Qur'an. Then, after the evening prayer, I go to where the young people get together and stay up with them. Sometimes we play "al-Blut", and we may watch some television programs, too. Then too, we play soccer.

[Question] But do you think this is the best way to fill your free time?

[Answer] I agree with you that this way is not suitable, but the lack of recreational grounds and similar places in which to spend free time is what compels us to spend it in this way. It would be possible for reading to be an alternative to that sort of thing, but the lack of public libraries prevents this. Perhaps your question is: "Why don't you link up with the summer centers?" We don't do that because these centers don't fulfill their role in the way they should. The person who joins them does not practice his hobby the way he should. My hobby, for example, is tennis, but I don't find encouragement from the tennis supervisor at the summer center, and this is true of other games as well.

As for the sports clubs, they unfortunately don't play any role in this area, despite the fact that the officials at them say that they are instituting tournaments or cultural programs during the nights of Ramadan. The truth is that the scope of activities at the clubs is limited to the area of sports alone, although their activities were supposed to include all areas. If what we're after is a sound mind in a sound body, then this mind must be cultivated intellectually and culturally. As for the Youth Houses, I haven't joined them, but, if God wills, that will happen soon.

The Young People's Suggestion

[Question] Brother Sulayman, do you have any suggestions or views to offer youth?

[Answer] The youth are the future and our hope. Therefore, we must be concerned with them and with the sports clubs, whose activities must include all areas, instead of being limited to the area of sports alone.

Another very important thing is the libraries. They are important for making youth cultured, so they'll look to them and the benefit will become general. Then there must be interest by officials in recreation grounds, which should be provided in each quarter.

[Question] Fahd al-Qusaybi, employee at the Ministry of Justice, what is your daily routine?

[Answer] (Fahd) My routine is like that of any employee. It starts at 10 o'clock in the morning and lasts until three in the afternoon. I spend the rest of my time until after the evening prayer at home. Then, after that, I see if there are things the family wants to be done. As for my free time, I can't spend it at home, because one is used to spending it with one's comrades outside the home, because one cannot sit at home all this time. Then too, there are some hobbies which one might want to practice outside the home. Or one might just want to talk to friends.

Are There Few Summer Centers?

[Question] What about the summer centers?

[Answer] (Fahd) The summer centers perform a great service for youth. They have a constructive role. However, I haven't tried to join them, perhaps because I'm busy at work, or because they do not suit my inclinations and hobbies. However, this might not be everyone's opinion. I think they have an important role in directing youth, and I advise them to join the centers to fill up their free time. If I find the right opportunity, I won't hesitate to join.

The Clubs Are Not Narrow, and These Are Their Possibilitiss

[Question] Do you think that the sports clubs are like that? Meaning, is their role constructive and positive vis-a-vis youth?

[Answer] (Fahd) The sports clubs, in my opinion, are not narrow in focus. Tournaments and activity series have been set up. However, it would be better if they were not limited to the area of sports. Similarly, registration procedures and conditions must be made simpler. The clubs must be open to all youth without limits or barriers, because the important thing is for young people to spend their time in a useful fashion. Similarly, it is necessary that the clubs not be opened only for a certain period, but 24 hours. If one finds the chance, he heads to the summer center. That is how it should be with the sports club, which should undertake to provide the activities which the different summer centers do during the summer vacation.

[Question] Do you have suggestions on this subject?

[Answer] (Fahd) In truth, there are a lot of suggestions.

The state hasn't fallen short in this area. Riyadh, as a city, can't be filled with services in only one year. The greater the number of recreational grounds, the greater the benefit will be.

The Youth Crisis

[Question] We've been speaking about this crisis which the young people are living through, and about these large numbers of them who spend their time on the sidewalks and in the streets--in places like the al-Suwaydi area--and the al-'Ulya area.

[Answer] (by Khalid al-'Abd al-Rahman) It's true. The crisis we're living through consists first and foremost of an absence of places where young people can take refuge in order to realize their desires. I think this is the reason for the problems which our young people are experiencing today. For the result is that young people are pushed into undesirable practices, due to the psychological states that in turn are caused by boredom. A young person finds himself with a lot of time on his hands, especially during the summer vacation. Where can a student spend his time? If we concede that we fail to provide real supervision for our young people, as well as the absence of places where they can practice their hobbies, then where can such a student spend his time?

The Centers' Possibilities Are Limited

[Question] But there are summer centers which were set up to occupy the free time of these young people!

[Answer] (Khalid al-'Abd al-Rahman) The possibilities of these centers are such that they can't give young people what they need. Therefore, they have failed. They failed, too, because the idea was not studied well, but was implemented right away. The proof of that is the way in which youth reacted to the centers. Another proof is the abundance of young people in the streets and on the sidewalks during the summer. About 80 percent of the city's youth are on these sidewalks.

Therefore, we dearly wish that the Ministry of Cultural Affairs would study the situation of these centers again, with the idea of them being in the future centers for preparing youth which are able to attract young people. We are looking for real summer centers, and in my view, if there were coordination between the Ministry of Cultural Affairs and the General Directorate for the Care of Youth, then things would work out better.

In reality, the General Directorate for Youth is simply not trying. It is still just an observer, and it sees the young people in the streets and on the sidewalks.

[Answer] (by Muhammad al-Zamil) This topic leads me to other agencies which should play their own roles vis-a-vis young people. Among them are the sports clubs. I think the sports clubs in our country serve themselves.

Essentially, they were not set up for the sake of youth so much as to serve themselves. The club is not the comfortable, appropriate place young people want. Add to that the fact that these clubs aren't open, except for limited periods when the sports competitions are being held. This means that there are no activities in these clubs during the summer, and this is one of the clubs' flaws. Moreover, the area inside the clubs is limited to members or to a sports team, with no place for young people. This proves that young people don't derive any benefit from the clubs, meaning these things called clubs are really not. In reality, they are nothing but sports institutions whose goal is victory in the competitions. Then too, the General Directorate for the Care of Youth has not fixed up or prepared these clubs in the right way, so that they would be a place for youth to relax. It's as if the General Directorate weren't concerned with the matter at all. Consequently, its role has been transformed, and it has come to play the role of a mere coordinator of sports competitions. This is how the General Directorate really and truly functions right now.

[Question] While you are in the streets and on the sidewalks, what do you do in these places?

[Answer] (Walid al-Dahish) On the sidewalks, as is generally the case all the time, we watch T.V. together and follow a program. Some of us play soccer or cards. This is how our time is passed.

As for our other pastimes, it is well known that young people, especially during the vacation, spend about two thirds of the day without doing any work or anything worth mentioning. You'll find them paging through the daily newspapers or magazines, or some books, inside the home, before going out to meet with friends, generally on the sidewalks or in open places, since there are no other places. But it's my view that if the General Directorate for Youth had provided places and recreation centers for youth in every new quarter, then things would not have gone this far. Everybody knows about the reckless things some young people do, due to this state of affairs. Then too, young people are amazed by the continuation of this situation and this silence on the part of the responsible agencies, who should be concerned with these youths. Young people ask themselves a lot about the libraries and their role. Where are these libraries? Where are the recreational centers and the spacious public parks? Where are the cultural, social and sports clubs? In reality, these things are completely absent, and young people cannot find a proper place in which to spend their free time.

Free Time is Our Basic Problem

[Question] This means that the ones out on the sidewalks practice certain hobbies, like playing cards, or soccer. What about the other activities and pastimes?

[Answer] (by 'Abd-al-Rahman al-'Amir) Free time is something natural in human life, especially for the young person who is still a student during the

summer vacation. A young person or student spends most of his time at home, practicing various pastimes among his family and relatives. But he has to get out after that. The difficult question is, where does he go? For there are no places he really ought to go to. It's natural for a youth to meet with his comrades or friends, generally in the evening. So we are forced to gather together on the sidewalks, with the television and tea pots around us, to start the evening's session. Sometimes, especially when the air is full of dust, the weather forces us to leave these places and go back to our houses. This is truly a painful and difficult situation with which the young person has to live within his society. I can confirm to you that what a youth faces within his society is considered the primary cause for the bad behavior of some young people.

[Question] Brother Muhammad Bin Hamad, you are a government employee, married, and have two children, as you mentioned when you introduced yourself to AL-RIYAD. What is your daily routine?

[Answer] (by Muhammad Bin Hamad) First of all, I have no time for leisure, except for rare occasions. After I come home from work, I don't leave the house until 10 o'clock in the evening. When I go out, I visit relatives with my family. I rarely watch T.V., since the programs are not on a suitable level and lack quality, as well as being boring. What I really like are cartoons. As for the subject of the clubs, I think they are limited to a certain game and certain people. The clubs are useless; they have nothing which calls one to join. As for the Youth Houses, I know nothing about them except the name. The General Directorate hasn't given young people a thing, except for soccer, which has greatly influenced their minds. Even soccer hasn't played the right role. The General Directorate has to take an interest in international festivals and focus more on opening sports and cultural clubs for everyone, in addition to organizing visits to foreign countries for a larger number of young people.

As for the summer centers, they are limited to certain groups, such as school students and the younger youth. As you see, I am past that age, as are others like me. Consequently, we have no place at these centers, which are few in number in any one city and are not often used, due to the absence of those material and mental things that attract young people.

[Question] As a state employee, how do you feel about hiring young people?

[Answer] (by Muhammad Bin Hamad) The youth hiring program lacks precision and specificity. Many young people want to get work, whether it's in government departments or in the companies. Young people may find it hard to adapt to a work atmosphere, after having been used only to an intellectual atmosphere. Sometimes, they might meet rejection from some companies, with the result that they are stuck at home, alone and with time on their hands. So they get bored, and are compelled to loiter in the streets and sit on the sidewalks.

Stopping Hiring is a Big Mistake

[A youth who did not want his name to be mentioned): Civil positions have been closed to us. The reason is that the state is aiming to push young people to join the military.

As for students, when they finish their studies, they are exhausted, especially following the examinations. Therefore, they want to relax from the difficulty of these tests and the long period of study. As you know, studying stops during Ramadan. This is too short a time for a person to look for work. This is one of the chief reasons for failing to get a job. A small, temporary position makes a person lose face in front of everyone. For example, if I were a student with a diploma working as a messenger in a government office, I would feel embarrassed. There would also be people who would criticize me or feel contempt for me during my work, especially the lower-level employees who shun this kind of work. As for the sports clubs, they are only for certain persons. Anyone who has just joined them finds himself being ignored, especially during the period when registration begins. There is a lack of interest in the members which pushes them into going back where they come from. Routine and boredom are both present at the summer centers, unlike the Youth Houses, which find acceptance among youth. However, these houses demand personal identity cards.

[Question] You said that you had worked or had found work, though you are still young. What do you suppose the reason is?

[Answer] (by the same young man) The reason is that there are purely family circumstances that compelled me to work at this early age. The compensation or salary I get is just enough for me as a bachelor. As for free time, we spend it by playing cards or the lute, with the fellow who is teaching the rest of us.

[Question] Some young people--students--run away from school. The result is bad. What do you think the reasons are?

[Answer] (by the same young man) It is well known that the student is responsible for deciding his own future. Lack of attentiveness, frequent absence and dependence on his parents are all responsible for a student not showing interest in school. In the end, the result is failure, and then flight from the school. The way becomes dark in front of him. I think those in charge have played their role to the fullest extent.

Getting Hired by a Company is Hard

('Abdallah al-Fallaj, just back from America, on the subject: getting hired by companies is very difficult): The conditions they demand be met, such as a BA degree and lengthy experience, are hard to meet. This is with respect to the higher positions. As for someone looking for a temporary job, the lowest degree asked for in this case is a secondary school diploma. In fact, student interest in such jobs isn't too great.

As for the Youth Houses, I don't know a thing about them, although I am thinking now about going in and participating there.

But the thing that really has to be noted is that the number of libraries is very small, just as their acceptance by young people is. We meet here in this place. Where do you want us to go? There are no parks to go to, and even if there are, they are unsuitable and lacking in the requirements they need to become recreational places and amusement centers for young people to frequent. The township completely neglects this aspect. Go talk to the concerned agencies before you ask us for anything.

That's how it is with the Youth Houses, too, which ought to be for everyone, without payment, if they're going to be used to fill up leisure time.

There's a big difference between Saudi youth and other young people: look at the fact that I have a secondary degree in English and still haven't found found work.

The Situation of Our Youth is Bad

The student Muhammad 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Hamid speaks about the situation of youth: The situation of our youth today is regrettable. Free time sucks up the most valuable thing we possess (life). Ignorance assaults our minds. The appearance of our youth is hardly appealing, and neither is their childishness or the shallowness of their thought. Then there is the narrowness of their culture, which does not go beyond basic knowledge. Why do we ignore our social role vis-a-vis such young people as these?

He continued on to say: All of us ignore our roles, and everybody blames everyone else. The family evades its responsibilities and throws its young people into the street to do as they want without limitation. The schools lack the unstructured atmosphere needed to raise and prepare and refine youth. The universities neglect the students, and the General Directorate for the Care of Youth has limited its role to sports competitions. The clubs don't amount to much.

What's the result?

Negative attitudes, youthful conduct, disillusionment, loitering, and flight to the streets.

Can the streets, in the absence of responsibility, raise an entire generation?

Believe me, if we were to look at all the phenomena experienced by our youth in recent years in a disciplined fashion and with an honest desire to deal with things and to know the dangers that can arise from the continuation of these states of affairs, then we would not be on a collision course with our youth.

You'll find that the university graduates don't hesitate to go out, and that someone with a secondary school diploma or some other degree doesn't know what to do with himself. He goes out of his house without permission, even without anyone noticing, and no one asks about him.

How can this generation bear the responsibility of preserving the legacy of the ambitious developmental plans being prepared by the state, and which it is so eager to have fulfilled?

How can they preserve the continuity of development when they are incompetent to do any such thing and do not feel anything toward this great wealth of achievements and resources?

We must understand their problems, open our minds to them, and take the intellectual initiative, instead of putting the blame on them, without us taking direct action. Successful treatment is not given a sick man merely by making him feel he is sick and that he has to treat himself. Rather, he must be helped and directed in the right way. Otherwise, we will lose most of them, and then regret will be of no use.

With Another Student

Another university student, who did not want his name to be mentioned, speaks: The responsibility for what our youth are living through today is an historic responsibility, but what we are seeing is interest in the material aspects unbalanced by the human aspect. If we studied the problem in all its aspects, the dimension of the gap between the sources of guidance and care for young people and the reality of what our young people are experiencing would become clear.

We have been distracted from them by material things, surface phenomena and stultification, and we have even ignored them. What kind of programs have we provided them with, through which the students can feel a sense of belonging to their country, nation and heritage?

Our daily routines inside the family and outside it, the radio and television programs, as well as school and university programs and the routine of life in the markets and streets are all essentially materialistic. This is highly regrettable. In 10 years, we have lost most of our youth. The harbingers of neglect and loss are visible on them, as well as of social and cultural emptiness. How painful it is for us to see our young people on the sidewalks, wasting time in superficial conversation, playing soccer, cruising in cars, loitering in the markets, or exposing others to harm.

Why don't we build for them places that will occupy their leisure time, since it is stipulated that they must be under state supervision? Young people are looking for places like these, and why shouldn't they have them, as long as they are controlled, conform to the Islamic heritage, and stay within the bounds of custom, common practice, and the goals which are consistent with our environment and the reality of our life? This would be better than leaving the young people in blind mazes containing nothing but loss and emptiness. Yet this is what is happening.

Why are we ignoring the real situation of our youth?

Why are we fleeing from our responsibility?

The hiring programs have been stopped, just when we were finding a large proportion of young people in it who were working in the government and private sectors during the summer season. In addition to preserving the young, it gave them the kind of basic professional preparation that implants in them the desire to work, makes them feel the value of work, and makes them productive people, instead of mere consumers.

Even some of the universities gave up having summer classes, with a borrowed excuse (teachers) which did not justify that. If they had just cancelled the classes, it would have mattered little to those whose hopes of benefiting from the summer vacation in order to shorten their university careers were dashed. But they mentioned the reason. As the saying goes: An excuse is worse than the act.

The student went on to say: Where should our young people go during the summer vacation?

To the clubs, with their conditions and bad conceptualization? Who among us is willing to go to them, "merely to watch, and not to practice his hobbies, and to pass his time in an unsuitable place and the wrong atmosphere? The clubs are no longer fit to receive these types of youth, because they don't care about anyone but the athletes coming, in addition to those who can be described as 'personalities', and they are few in number."

What can be said about the clubs can be said as well about the summer centers, which the students want neither to go to nor to visit. They are just a carbon copy of the way the schools treat the students during the school year.

Boredom, a lack of possibilities, very limited sports fields: how, then, is acceptance of the centers to increase.

Young people are the basis for building a society, for they are the equipment used to make nations. How can we be satisfied by their bad intellectual situation and behavior, and with their bad view of life? The initiative must be taken by all sides and by the various sources of responsibility, so that we can confront reality and support them. This is what I think and demand. It is not merely for verbal consumption; neither is it one more in an unending series of pronouncements...

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CSO: 4404/464

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

UAE TO IMPOSE MORE DUTIES ON IMPORTED GOODS

GF051106 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0900 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 5 Aug (WAKH)--Ahmad al-Tayyir, UAE minister of state for financial affairs, has said his country has decided to impose a 4 percent customs duty on imported commodities beginning 1 September as part of the GCC countries' decision to levy customs duty on imported goods at a rate ranging from 4 to 20 percent.

In a statement to today's issue of the newspaper AL-KHALIJ, al-Tayyir said foodstuffs, chemicals and basic materials for local industries will be exempted from customs charges and they will also be exempted from the 1 percent customs levied on imported goods.

As part of the implementation of this decision at UAE ports under local control, al-Tayyir said contacts are being held with local authorities to agree on each emirate's adoption of legal measures in this respect that would increase the customs charges to 4 percent.

Al-Tayyir said the UAE Government has no intention at present to impose any kind of taxes on personal income or on commercial profits. However, he did not rule out the government's imposition of taxes in the future to diversify the sources of revenue. He said taxes from various sources should be one of the alternatives that might be used, if not today, in the near future.

In reply to a question on the reduction of the number of government employees in an effort to limit UAE expenditures he said organizing the government's organ on the federal level is one of the top priorities of the next stage among which creating a national cadre able to shoulder the responsibility of administrative, technical and economic work, raising performance efficiency in the government and depending on qualified local and Arab people. He added that an evaluation of the performance will be carried out which should necessarily be accompanied by measures to increase or reduce the employment levels, depending on the state's requirements.

CSO: 4400/453

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

LABOR MINISTER ON FOREIGN LABOR ISSUES

GF081245 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0800 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 8 Aug (WAKH)--UAE Labor and Social Affairs Minister Khalfan ar-Rumi [as received; Sayf ibn 'Ali al-Jarwan listed in this position in bureau cabinet list] has stated that the population equation in the UAE is currently moving toward a balanced situation where the number of departing inefficient laborers is exceeding the number of those arriving. He pointed out that the number of group visas which were issued recently has dropped enormously compared to the number of visas issued in the past. He also indicated that requests for laborers are now limited to technical specialists. He also stated that the UAE is structurally almost completed and no longer requires laborers, particularly Asian laborers, in the construction field.

In a statement to the UAE paper AL-KHALIJ published today, ar-Rumi said that the Gulf region, including the UAE, is no longer a region that needs to attract nonspecialized workers. He said this can be attributed to the drop in the oil prices. It is instead, in economic terms, a region that needs to expel laborers. He stressed the need to Arabize and to nationalize laborers whenever possible. He added that the ministry will not make it easy for companies that violate the labor laws and regulations, especially the law saying Arab laborers must account for 30 percent of any group visas. The minister denied that any plans exist to change the cabinet's resolution on the 6-month departure of people whose sponsorships have been cancelled. He added that the resolution has had positive results in the areas of stabilizing the labor market and in housing the laborers. He also denied any plans to cancel the sponsorships of those laborers who work on a number of projects.

CSO: 4400/453

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

BRIEFS

BUDGET APPROVED--Abu Dhabi, 8 Aug (WAKH)--In a session today, under the chairmanship of UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, the UAE cabinet approved the draft budget for the federation for 1983 which amounts to 18,406,900 billion dirhams. The budget's general revenues are 12,900,000 billion dirhams, with a deficit of 5,506,900 billion dirhams. [Excerpt] [GF082000 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1209 GMT 8 Aug 83]

CSO: 4400/453

SAFETY OF BORDERS DISCUSSED BY GENDARMERIE CHIEF

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 10 Jul 83 p 17

[Text] Rasht - KEYHAN correspondent - Colonel 'Ali Kuchekzadeh, national commander of the Gendarmerie, who had come to Rasht to meet the Gendarmerie commander for the Gilan region and to inspect the borderline, held a general press conference Thursday morning after taking part in joint morning ceremonies with the armed forces.

He began by saying that his trip to the Province of Gilan was connected with his meeting of Colonel Gholamreza Maleki, Gilan regional commander, his visit with Hojjat al-Eslam Ehsanbakhsh, the Imam's representative and Friday Imam of Rasht, and also an inspection of the Astara borderline. He also added: In our visit with Hojjat ol-Eslam Ehsanbakhsh, the Gendarmerie's accomplishments in the operational areas and in the battle against the atheist mini-groups in Kordestan and West Azarbaijan were discussed, and we also profited from his guidance.

Concerning the forested nature of the Talesh area, the presence of mini-groups in this area, and the decisive struggle against them, he said: An issue that was particularly and strongly stressed to the new regional commander was the struggle against the mini-groups, and as for the planning and cooperation we have had with the brothers in the revolutionary guards and the Committee, especially in the Gilan and Mazandaran areas, it has been very good. The plan has succeeded in Mazandaran, and has shown a good return; God willing, with the cooperation of other officials and the implementation of this plan in Gilan, we will attain the desired result.

Continuing his remarks, he said concerning the security of the borders, the entry of smuggled goods and narcotics, and plans that have been implemented: A border is like the skin of a human being; if the body's skin is really injured, any kind of microbe can enter the body. Therefore, there certainly must be human, political, cultural, developmental, and military investments made to protect the skin. In the military dimension, in cooperation with other brothers and with reliance on God, steps have been taken. Now, however, the matter of border patrols has become an issue; in this area border patrols have been organized from East Gurat to Gholaman, and since the end of last year [early 1983] we have been able to fight mini-groups and

smugglers. These forces have grown stronger spiritually and militarily, and have achieved results. It must be mentioned that during the last three months more than two smugglers have been found. In the country's coastal areas, both north and south, we have plans. In the south and in Chah Bahar, the plan is being implemented, and border and coastal patrols are to be formed.

Colonel Kuchekzadeh, national commander of the Gendarmerie, was asked what steps have been taken to secure the borders in the liberated border areas. He answered: Last year, two hours after the liberation of the sacred soil of Khorramshahr, the regional commander announced that we had formed a Khorramshahr company. The following morning the police put the Khorramshahr road into service. Now, all the border bases from Khorramshahr to the northwestern part of the country have been reconstructed. We have also built a great many bases, and where he have not been able to build bases, we have established and installed staffs in outposts.

He also referred to the maximum buildup of the gendarmerie. He said: The foremost concern today is long-range planning that will enable us to make use of numerous forces in all areas, but now more than one-third of the Gendarmerie's forces in the west and south of the country are engaged in conflict with the Ba'thists. I have also prepared plans for the reconstruction and new construction of training centers for strengthening forces, so that we will be successful in the strengthening of combatants, as well as of the teams we have with the revolutionary guards for combatting the mini-groups.

In conclusion he answered a question concerning the extent to which the Gendarmerie's political and ideological role has been successful in carrying out the aims of the Islamic Republic. He said: This revolutionary movement actually needs a cultural revolution. The former culture must therefore be changed, and a genuine culture of God must take its place. In our revolution, our primary role is to have this very policy and ideology, and the political and ideological brothers must be aware of the importance of this work. We have more than 2500 bases throughout the country, all of which must be fed. Fortunately, these brothers have been successful in their work from the beginning of the revolution until now.

9310

CSO: 4640/276

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PROPAGANDA, STUDENT AFFAIRS

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 17 Jul 83 p 18

[Interview with Javad Mansuri; date and place not specified]

[Text] KEYHAN Political Service--Javad Mansuri, Educational and Consular Deputy to our country's Foreign Ministry, in an exclusive interview with KEYHAN's correspondent, answered questions concerning propaganda directed abroad, the establishment and expansion of cultural relations with other countries, the organization of tours to Spain and Africa, and the problems of students living abroad.

We began by asking Mansuri: You recently announced that the Foreign Ministry cannot be as active in the matter of foreign propaganda, although it would be able to present Iran to the world through logical encounters with various political issues. As Educational and Consular Deputy, to what extent do you think the Foreign Ministry has been successful in this?

He answered: To whatever extent that we can increase the size and quality of our administrative representational cadres, we can make our relations with various countries active and be more of a presence in various political events. To that same extent, we will be able to defend our positions, reflect the existing realities in the country, and answer the accusations and propaganda which are directed against the Islamic Republic in the world.

Logical encounters, however, do not involve denials by the Foreign Ministry of every kind of propaganda effort. This task is not entirely the responsibility of the Foreign Ministry. The Foreign Ministry has an extremely large amount of other work to do; it is impossible for the Foreign

Ministry to play an active part in carrying out this great task because of its enormous size. Despite this, most of our representatives have become active in educational and propaganda activities. They put out a number of publications and carry out programs on various occasions. The most recent example of this was on Jerusalem Day, and they were reportedly very successful.

He added: The cultural and publications portion of our representation, on the other hand, has established ties with organizations and individuals who are interested in the Islamic Republic of Iran, in order to supply them with information about the gains of the revolution and to acquaint them with current issues in Iran. We do everything in our power to facilitate the availability of visas and guidance for organizations and societies who wish to visit Iran; we believe that visits by individuals interested in Iran are among the soundest and most effective forms of propaganda, and up until now we have had good experiences with this. Affirming the importance of organizing tours to other countries for propaganda purposes, he said: This practice can cause people of other countries to see the value of our revolution, despite propaganda in the mass media, and these tours can also thwart the propaganda of the news institutions to the effect that there is no freedom in Iran to make contacts abroad.

Publications in Local Languages

In a further reference to the fact that the Foreign Ministry places great importance on the matter of propaganda directed abroad, Mansuri said: Foreign propaganda is so important to us that we have even created a special office in the Foreign Ministry for this purpose. This office puts all of its effort into strengthening and nourishing the propaganda in our representation, so that at the present time most of our representatives distribute publications in the local languages, which have a worthwhile effect in view of the political and cultural circumstances of an area, while most of the publications prepared inside Iran for consumption abroad, not being produced in the context of the cultural and political situation of an area, are not received well.

The Educational and Consular Deputy of the Foreign Ministry was asked to name the responsibilities of the Office of Foreign Propaganda. He said: The chief responsibility of the Office of Foreign Propaganda is to prepare and assemble books, tapes, video cassettes, films, magazines, photographs, maps, brochures, and articles about Iran that deal with various changes in the country, to compile statistics concerning the country's progress, and to distribute these things to representatives of the Islamic

Republic of Iran throughout the world. We consider this office a liaison between Iran's representatives abroad and activities that are taking place inside the country.

He added: An extremely important point is that outside the country, the world, more than anything else, expects us to announce what we have done since the revolution and to summarize the material gains of the revolution. This is because although for us many of the cultural and spiritual gains have divine significance, and we may perhaps be able to sum up all of the values of our revolution in these very gains, for the world these values are not well recognized. For them, the material gains are the primary issue, and, praise God, there have also been striking gains in this area since the revolution. In this regard also, one of the important responsibilities of the office of propaganda is to compile, summarize, and organize these statistics and send them to representatives outside the country, so that they can use these statistics in publications and in other ways.

Aside from the fact that more should be done than these things in this area, if we only published statistics on the country's progress since the revolution without comparing them with the past, it would not be interesting. Fortunately, however, the importance of this has been seen, and things are now being done in this very area. On the fifth anniversary of the revolution, with the cooperation of all concerned organizations, we hope to be able to present statistics comparing the situation five years after the revolution and the gains made with the situation five years before the revolution. This will be one of the best propaganda measures undertaken so far.

Tours of Europe and Africa

We asked Mansuri to discuss the tours which have been arranged going to Spain and some of the other European countries.

He said: The selection of a country for tourist travel is dependent on a number of factors, including treaties, existing cultural conditions in that country, and our relations with the country to be visited.

He added: Because of its ancient ruins, because of Andalusia, because among the countries of Europe we have a somewhat better standing there politically, and because we feel that we have a lot of common ground in our relationships with Spain for educational and scientific cooperation, a number of different areas for cooperation must naturally be chosen to expand this common ground. Assuming we do not restrict ourselves to the economic dimension and the buying and selling of merchandise, the

exchange of scientific groups, professors, students, and other such people can also serve to expand relations between the two countries.

Precisely the same issues exist with regard to the African countries. If we view Africa as one of the most important centers of the third world, our ties there must be diverse. North Africa will be the first area to which tours will be sent; after that, we have Northeast Africa in mind as a place to send tourists.

The Foreign Ministry's Educational and Consular Deputy said concerning the problems of Iranian students living abroad and their travel to Iran: Just as has been previously announced, before going to Iran, these students can obtain authorization to leave Iran again from the Islamic Republic of Iran's representatives in the country where they are studying. As for those who do not succeed in obtaining authorization to leave the country again, they may encounter any one of a number of possible problems, among which are the following: some people may be studying in universities which are not accredited by the Ministry of Education; some people may be studying by correspondence in foreign countries; sometimes there may be a student who is known by officials to be working actively against the Islamic Republic of Iran, and such a person will be prevented from leaving the country again at the very least; another possible problem is that a student may have been living abroad for a longer period of time than necessary to complete an academic program.

In any case, if there are no legal obstacles to a student's leaving the country again and the student cannot get authorization to leave the country again before going to Iran, he will be able to get this authorization in Iran without any difficulty at all.

Currency Transfer Authorization for Students

Concerning Currency Transfer Authorizations for students living abroad, Mansuri said: Students may submit the necessary documents for obtaining Currency Transfer Authorizations directly to our representatives instead of mailing them to their parents and having them take them to the Foreign Ministry, and this will reduce the problems for us and speed things up for them.

In conclusion, our correspondent asked him: What international groups and conferences are presently scheduled to meet in Tehran? He answered: During the month of Aban [23 Oct - 21 Nov] of the current year an international physician's seminar will be held in Tehran which is extremely important. It will be attended by about 1000 of

the top physicians of the world and Iran. Such seminars have a potent effect in thwarting the propaganda of foreigners. This energy symposium that was held recently left the positive and useful imprint we had anticipated on the world. The propaganda against us said these people are against science, they have closed the universities and stopped research, but when they came and saw that we have plans and programs and that we write scientific articles, they realized how baseless that propaganda was.

9310

CSO: 4640/281

PILOT SPEAKS ABOUT PREVAILING CONDITIONS AFTER DEFECTION

London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic No 291, 20 Jun 83 pp 28-29

[Interview with 'Abbas Sulayman by Dr 'Ali Nurizadeh; place and date not specified]

[Text] Two months ago, on 7 April to be exact, Arab and world news agencies reported the hijacking of an Iranian plane (a Hercules C-130) to Saudi Arabia. It was announced the next day that the hijacker was an Air Force major named 'Abbas. It was later revealed that the 70 passengers on the plane had returned to Tehran.

Since that day no details were disclosed concerning either the way in which the plane was hijacked or the Saudi authorities' permission to land at the Dhahran airport. On Wednesday 8 June when we met Major 'Abbas, we did not have a clear picture of him or of his identity. Major 'Abbas Sulayman had not yet announced that he was a member of the Iranian resistance. He did so at an Arab and international press conference.

In AL-DUSTUR's meeting with him, Major 'Abbas summarized the story of his flight from Khomeyni's hell and what he plans to do in the future.

Nurizadeh: Thank you, first of all, for this private talk. We should like you to begin by introducing yourself.

Sulaymani: I am Maj 'Abbas Sulaymani, a member of the Iranian Air Force general staff until 6 April 1983, that is, two months ago. I held many posts and was given various assignments from the beginning of the events in Iran in February 1979. The day after Khomeyni came to power, I became a commander of the Boeing squadron.

When Khomeyni's war against Iraq started, I went to North Korea to inspect the arms and equipment being shipped to us from there. I remained in Pyongyang for several weeks and then returned to Tehran where I was assigned the responsibility for directing the office of intelligence of the Air Force general staff.

Nurizadeh: How did you escape from Iran?

Sulaymani: A few weeks after Khomeyni came to power and when they executed many of my officer and pilot friends, claiming they opposed the regime and accusing them of plotting to overthrow Khomeyni's fascist regime, I and a number of my civilian and military friends became convinced that the regime could not be overthrown and Khomeyni ousted by a military coup. Rather, there had to be "carefully thought out" plans for a popular revolution at which time the military would be able to support the uprising to overthrow the regime.

We began our planning and decided to get to the important places and positions by pretending to support the regime. After carrying out the first stage of our plan and occupying command posts as military men at the same time that civilians were holding comparable positions in the ministries and Parliament, we formed from our group an organization called NASA, an acronym for the "Royal Armed Forces Movement."

During the last 2 years all our efforts were directed at increasing our strength and enlarging our group.

Early last April we decided to tell the world about our organization and the tragedy that has befallen our people under Khomeyni's rule.

We began to plan for this task, and the opportunity came on 6 April. The next day I flew a Hercules C-130 from Tehran to Shiraz. Before reaching Shiraz I ordered the navigator to change the flight path in the direction of the Gulf.

At this point the operations room in Tehran discovered what was happening in the plane and ordered it to return to Tehran at once. A few minutes later we saw two Phantoms approaching to warn us against continuing in the direction of the Gulf.

I radioed the pilots of the two Phantoms and told them they would be responsible for launching rockets against our plane which was carrying 70 civilians, most of them women and children.

To my consternation I suddenly heard Tehran directing the Phatoms to down our plane. This gives you a further idea of the regime's inhumanity.

At any rate we had begun to hover over the middle of the Gulf when the two Phantoms launched three rockets toward us, but thank God, we were not hit and were able to leave Iranian air space.

At this moment I made contact with the Bahrain airport and asked permission to land because of a lack of fuel. The Bahrain airport authorities refused so we changed our course to head for Saudi Arabia after I announced my mission and the name of my group over my radio to the radio stations of the neighboring countries.

When we reached the Saudi air space, I informed the Dhahran airport that the plane was coming down because of a lack of fuel. After thinking it over,

the Saudi authorities agreed to the plane's landing in order to save the lives of the passengers.

It was 7 pm when we landed on the old runway of the airport. I announced I would blow up the plane if Khomeyni did not agree to Ayatollah Shari'at Madari's departure from Iran. I wired my request to Tehran and a few hours later I learned that Khomeyni, who ordered the plane carrying 70 civilians, mostly women and children, to be downed, would not agree to Ayatollah Shari'at Madari's leaving.

The plane's pilot told me we could not take off from Dhahran because the forced landing did some damage to the plane. The Saudi authorities also refused to supply us with fuel until I gave myself up.

The condition of the passengers, who completely understood my purpose in hijacking the plane, forced me to change my plan and I decided to surrender to the Saudi authorities.

Nurizadeh: What happened to you in Saudi Arabia?

Sulayman: First of all, I want to thank them for their kindness to me and the passengers. They gave me a room where I could sleep and 3 days later they arranged for me to visit Mecca and Median. I shall remember this visit as long as I live. They were honorable persons who kept their promise and gave me permission to go to Europe.

Nurizadeh: You said at the beginning that the military movement to overthrow Khomeyni was impracticable. Why?

Sulayman: For a simple reason. If we took military action against the regime, we would open the door for the Soviets to send their troops into Iran in accordance with the 1921 agreement. One article of the agreement states: "If either of the two parties believes that its security is in danger because of instability at the borders, it can use the army to remove the causes of the instability.

The Soviets cited this article when they sent their troops into Iran after World War II. If we should undertake military action at a time when more than 3000 military and civilian experts are working in Iran, Moscow would send in troops to protect its interests.

We don't want to see our country occupied like Afghanistan. Therefore, we want to get rid of the regime through a popular uprising supported by our armed forces.

Nurizadeh: Why do you say Soviet experts number 3000 at a time when the regime is combatting communism and recently arrested the leaders and members of the Iranian Communist Party because they confessed they were working in the interest of the Soviets?

Sulaymani: We have to read between the lines of the news. Yes, the official communists were arrested. I am confident that the Soviet Union

used some of the Tudeh Party group as "sacrificial lambs." But the real communists like those who belong to the Khatt al-Emam or Majmu'at ol-'Ummah now hold the main positions and command posts in Iran while the army and Revolutionary Guard are controlled and supervised by officers and experts from North Korea and the Soviet Union. In point of fact, most of them are Soviets carrying Korean passports. There is direct cooperation between Iran and those who revolve in the Soviet orbit like Syria.

Nurizadeh: As the first Iranian military man to travel to North Korea, what is the scope of military relations between Iran and Korea?

Sulayman: We bought from North Korea large quantities of arms that were shipped to us by air and sea. North Korea and Israel were our most important sources of weapons.

Nurizadeh: How can Khomeyni deal with North Korea and Israel at the same time?

Sulayman: Each of them supports the regime for special purposes. North Korea and the Soviet Union behind it want a foothold in Iran. Israel supports the regime because it benefits from a continuation of the war with Iraq.

The fact is Israel is the only beneficiary of this bloody war. We are fighting and losing our forces while Israel benefits.

Nurizadeh: Do the Iranian people and army want to continue the war with Iraq?

Sulaymani: Not at all! The people and the army see in a continuation of the war only a perpetuation of the fascist regime. The war is finished as far as we are concerned because we don't want to take anybody's land or meddle in the affairs of others. It is Khomeyni who dreams of the caliphate and domination of Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and other Islamic countries.

This sick "madman" rejoices in killing, death, and destruction. The people and army see no benefit from a continuation of the war, which has yielded us nothing but destruction, death, and injuries.

Nurizadeh: What is your plan now?

Sulaymani: I shall visit the leaders of the Iranian national resistance as well as Prince Reza Pahlavi to tell them that the people and armed forces are proclaiming the need for unity and a closing of ranks.

We don't want the resistance to carry arms, but we do want one voice, and at that time you will see what will happen in Iran.

5214
CSO: 4604/30

CONSTRUCTION OF TEHRAN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT TO RESUME SOON

Tehran BURS in Persian 27 Jun 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] Tehran's big international airport will become a center of international flights.

While stating the reasons for the restart of the huge Tehran international airport project, Engineer Tarkeshduz explained to the correspondent of the Islamic Republic News Agency in an exclusive interview the work that has been done on the project as well as the role of the airport in country's transportation industry.

Referring to the reasons for the resumption of work on the Tehran international airport he said: Mehrabad airport does not in any way meet the future needs of the country's transportation industry, and, bearing in mind problems which existed at the time of the original planning, it could be expanded.

He also added: The fact that Mehrabad is located within city limits has always been considered hazardous for those residing around it. Among current difficulties also is its use for both civil and military flights. Bearing in mind these reasons, as well as the standing of the Islamic Republic, there is a definite need to build a new airport.

He then referred to the history of the construction of the airport by saying: The various phases of the project were planned by the original advisers in 1974 and planning continued until 1977. The completed plan was in three parts known as agreements numbers 1, 2 and 3.

Agreement No 1 included excavation, grading and leveling. Agreement No 2 included asphalt paving of connecting roads, runways and aircraft parking. Agreement No 3 included construction of buildings, support facilities and terminals.

He added: Agreement No 1 was put up for bidding in 1356 [1977-78], with an Iranian company winning the bid. Over the next year the company spent 920 million rials on earth leveling work.

He continued: Following the victory of the Islamic revolution, those responsible for the large airport project once again studied the project and

with the technical directorate of the airport having been established in the Civil Aviation Organization, the directorate was put in charge of the review of the program.

He then added: After a complete study and examination the result was reported to the responsible authorities who, bearing in mind the public's need for the airport, issued instructions for the resumption of work on the airport.

In this connection, the technical directorate prepared an adjusted plan based on the original project. This was approved and a budget of some 2.850 billion rials was estimated to cover construction of one terminal, two runways, connecting roads and ground facilities by the spring of 1989. This was approved by the cabinet and was communicated to the Civil Aviation Organization for the year 1362 [21 March 1983-20 March 1984].

Engineer Tarkeshduz then referred to work that has been completed by saying: Agreements 1 and 2 have been completed, with 92 million tomans having been spent on grading and leveling under one of the agreements.

5854

CSO: 4640/274

U.S. RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE SEEN CAUSING MORE HARM THAN GOOD

Karachi JANG in Urdu 5 Jul 83 p 3

/Article by Nafees Siddiqui: "The U.S. Rapid Deployment Force and Pakistan: An Assessment of Changes in the Middle East and Around Pakistan"

/Excerpts/ Mr Nafees Siddiqui is secretary general of National Council for Civil Rights and a distinguished lawyer and statesman. He has analyzed the formation of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force and the changes taking place around Pakistan from a special angle. If some other writer wishes to express his or her views on this subject, he or she is welcome to these columns.

U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan Mr Ronald Spiers, during a recent interview, made a statement that deserves special consideration. Talking about the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force /RDF/, he said that "this force is made up of 300,000 soliders. This command will make necessary arrangements for selling F-16's to Pakistan and training Pakistani soldiers. This command will not ask for any facilities until Pakistan expresses its willingness." It has become customary to refer to Pakistan one way or another whenever this new military organization formed for the Middle East and the Gulf region comes up for discussion. To link Pakistan in some way or another with the defense system of the Middle East and specifically with that of the Gulf region is nothing new.

After the departure of the British Navy from the area, a number of plans and schemes were worked out to fill the resulting vacuum with the hope that one of the states in the area would itself assume responsibility for protecting the interests of the West. In the 1970's it was definitely concluded that Iran could play this role. With this in mind, Iran was also given the necessary strength. But the revolution in Iran upset the whole plan. After this, from the point of view of location, capability and abundance of resources, all eyes could naturally have been directed toward Pakistan and perhaps might well have been so. But with the experience in Iran, the end of the monarchy in Afghanistan and democratic revolution in Iran it had become impossible to depend entirely on a regional state to protect Western interests. In this situation, the United States, even though against its will, had no alternative but to accept this direct responsibility, and plans were made to entrust the work of helpers and assistants to the regional states.

The defensive designs of the United States concerning the Middle East and the Gulf region can also be seen from a document. The New York TIMES on 30 May 1983 published a top secret document under the heading "Defense Guidance Memorandum." It was clearly stated in this document that the United States would use its military force in West Asia only to prevent Soviet intervention or aggression. But if a state in the region were to attack another state in the same region, the United States would not get involved. Among the Gulf states, the greatest threat came from regional powers. In particular, it was thought of Iran and Iraq that one of them could become the victim of an attack from the other. It is clear that this plan was revealed with no particular motive in mind. The real threat had dissipated. Iran and Iraq were at war with each other with all their military might. It is not necessary to get into detailed discussion as to who was responsible for this war and who will benefit from it.

These two countries pose no threat to the oil-rich countries of the Gulf region in the near future. The United States has managed to avoid getting itself militarily involved in mutual disputes in the region. But the security problems of the Gulf states do not end here. The irony of this historical tragedy is that they have neither the manpower nor the defensive might to compare with regional powers such as Israel, Egypt or even South Yemen. Even Saudi Arabia, which has the largest oil resources, up to now does not have an army compatible with modern standards. South Yemen, its neighbor to the south, which has 35,000 regular and irregular troops, is more well organized and modernized, having been trained by Soviet experts.

Many theories have been put forth to explain the interest evinced by the Soviet Union in the oil resources of the Middle East. According to one theory, by the end of the decade the oil produced in the Soviet Union will have decreased considerably and will not be able to meet its requirements. Another theory indicates that increases in oil production in the Soviet Union will continue for another 2 years or so but for internal use only and in the final decade of this century it will become dependent on imported oil. Another aspect of the theory expressed by some people holds that the Soviet Union in accordance with a strategic plan, is following a policy of making oil supplies to its Western opponents both difficult and expensive. In light of the oil crisis that affected the economies of Western countries in the middle of the past decade, this theory seems quite plausible. Looking at it from another angle, one can see that the Soviet Union is itself an oil-exporting country. As the supply of oil becomes difficult and expensive to the West, its revenues will increase proportionately and when it starts supplying gas to Europe, its economic pressure will also have increased proportionately. Whether we look on Soviet Union as a country in need of Gulf oil or using Gulf oil as a political weapon, in either case its interest in Gulf oil is an accepted fact. I do not agree with this, but in the West there is no dearth of people who think that in the near future the Soviet Union will make Iran the center of its activities. The main reason for the policy of prolonging the crisis in Afghanistan is to keep the Soviet Union bogged down in that country. According to the policymakers, so long as the Soviets continue to remain involved in that unfortunate country they will not be able to pay much attention to Iran. During this period, the United States will strengthen the position of its allies in the Middle East, and at the same time, the RDF will also have fortified its foothold in the region and by the

year 1985 it will have been provided with the necessary facilities, now in the preparatory stage, to accelerate its readiness, particularly in the field of transportation. It may be said here that until now the RDF had the ability to strike its target only 1 week after receiving the necessary orders.

In the West, efforts are under way to find alternative sources of energy. According to some American experts, in emergency conditions the United States is in a position to withstand the shock of a blockade on oil imports. But this is nothing more than an empty hope. Even supposing that the United States is able to put up with this shortage, it is doubtful whether the same can be said about Western Europe and Japan. Just as the importance of exploring for alternative sources of energy and U.S. independence from imported oil are being stressed, so too have these developments had their effect on the oil-producing countries as well. They too have been considering the possibility of decreasing U.S. interest in the region. One important factor that the Arab countries in the region cannot easily disregard is the question of the assignment of U.S. forces for safeguarding regional security. If total reliance were to be placed on the United States this would lead to a new problem. To play an effective role in meeting the defensive requirements of the region, it will be necessary to deploy at least 700,000-800,000 U.S. troops, the most expensive force in the world. It is natural that the United States will try to obtain expenses from these countries. Even supposing that the problem of meeting the expenses is solved, the cultural and political issues resulting from the presence of these forces, the number and the intensity of violent reactions, would outweigh the benefits accruing from the stationing of these forces in the Gulf region.

9315

CSO: 4656/218

TAHRIK-E ISTIQLAL CRITICIZED FOR EXPLOITING FRIENDSHIP WITH U.S.

Karachi AMN in Urdu 22 Jun 83 p 2

[Column by Jumma Khan: "TI People Start Ringing Bells of Soviet Danger"]

[Excerpt] It is not yet 5 years since the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union, but the Russian borders have been touching Iran and Turkey since long before Pakistan was even created. In Turkey there have been political rebellions and revolutions. In Iran as well there have been political rebellions and now there has come a revolution that has paralyzed its political, military and administrative capabilities to a great extent. But the Soviet Union never entered Turkey, and its armed forces never invaded Iran. Then, why are attempts being made to convince us that Russia is stalking Pakistan from Afghanistan?

American anti-Russian propaganda mongers often stress that the Soviet Union is trying to reach warm waters through Pakistan. We think that the whole idea is ridiculous. How can cold or warm water have any significance for superpowers like the United States and the Soviet Union? They have nuclear weapons and missiles with a range of thousands of miles. In every ocean they have submarines, battleships and aircraft carriers and in just a day they can land their fully equipped forces anywhere in the world. Besides, Pakistan does not have as much economic significance as Iran or military significance as Turkey. It does not really make sense that Russia would go after Pakistan and leave Iran and Turkey alone. Especially in view of the fact that there is no quarrel between the two countries and the Soviet has provided considerable economic and technical aid to Pakistan.

It can be understood that the United States and its allies would like friendship in Pakistan with a government that would work in keeping with their strategies and not be a stumbling block in the fulfillment of their interests. Now the question arises; has the defunct Tahrik-e Istiqlal and its leadership chosen to be pro-American over the policy of nonalignment so that it can come to power with outside help?

Pro-American elements may or may not come to power with the help of the United States but they certainly cannot come to power with the votes of the masses, because our masses do not consider America a friend, not because it dropped atomic bombs on Japan or massacred Vietnamese but because we have great love

for our Arab brethren. Pakistanis regard Jerusalem, which is illegally occupied by Israel, as the most holy place. They have not forgotten the massacre of the Palestinian refugees by the Israeli forces with American weapons. They also know that Israel has been able to occupy vast lands of neighboring Arab countries simply because the United States supports it economically and militarily. Israel is today's terrorist and the United States is its mentor.

The United States is a friend of Pakistan as well as of many Arab countries. But it has failed to protect the Arab world from the evil of Israel. It has rejected every appeal of the Islamic world to bring justice to the Arab people. For this reason, the people of Pakistan do not like the United States. Many Islamic countries have close economic and military ties with the United States that they value greatly. This is why these countries have lost their influence over the United States and it does not take them seriously in political matters. What they need to tell the United States is that if it does not refrain from pro-Israeli actions, all political and economic ties with it will be severed. This would solve all the problems and bring justice to the Palestinians.

In foreign policy, many Islamic countries, Pakistan included, have sharp differences with the United States but have economic and military interests aligned with the United States. This is why they are being humiliated and consequently, pro-American sentiments are not developing among Moslem masses.

9859

CSO: 4656/214

MARTIAL LAW REGIME'S RELATIONS WITH BIG BUSINESSES EXAMINED

Karachi AMN in Urdu 28 Jun 83 p 2

Column by Jumma Khan: "Political Movements Cannot Run Without Funds"]

[Excerpt] The movement that the Pakistan National Alliance launched during the previous administration had political objectives, but violent methods were used. It is said that more money was spent on this movement than on any other ever before. Now the question arises, where did this money come from? The financial situation of the masses is not such that they can continue to support such movements through contributions. Thus, there could be only two sources: wealthy financiers or foreign assistance.

As far as the financiers of the nation are concerned, they had sharp differences with the nationalization and labor policies of the Bhutto government. It is not surprising, therefore, that they squandered a lot of money to bring about the downfall of that government. Similarly, the United States was so upset with the nuclear policies of the previous government that it stopped all economic and military aid. It would not, therefore, surprise us at all, to learn that the United States supplied funds to Pakistan National Alliance.

We have had martial law in our country for the last 6 years and everybody has raised a voice against it. Even the parties and the ministers who were previously part of the martial law administration now demand an end to this regime. Lawyers, politicians, students, laborers and women insist on the restoration of democracy now. but the financier class has never demanded an end to martial law and the restoration of democracy.

According to ARABIA, a monthly from the Persian Gulf, such financial luminaries as Seth Abid, Agha Hasan Abidi, Mustufa Gokul, and Sadaruddin Ghanchi are counted as supporters of the Islamic system advocated by General Zia. If the ARABIA survey is accepted, then we have to conclude that many wealthy financiers are in favor of martial law and do not want the restoration of democracy. The question is why?

The budget that the federal government has presented this year has been severely criticized. There is no disagreement on the point that it will impose a heavy burden on the common man and will provide many breaks for the financiers and the industrialists. Naturally, the industrialists and the financiers have welcomed it and the budget can be termed their budget.

The government thought that it should take the wealthy on its side rather than the masses so that the financiers not provide funds for [opposition] movements.

It can be said of many financiers that they do not like democracy and see their salvation in martial law. There can be many reasons for this. In a democracy, there are strikes, demonstrations and political activities which on the one hand cause paralysis in businesses and on the other cause a drop in industrial productivity, whereas in martial law the danger of demonstrations or strikes is at a minimum.

People may not accept it, but during a democracy the political parties manage to extract large contributions from the big financiers. It is well known that the parties in power, through coercion or promises, succeed in raking up large sums of money from the financiers. It used to be common practice that until a large sum was received in the party coffers, no license or permit for a business was issued.

Graft is not a current creation. It was in vogue in democracy and it is in vogue now--during martial law. The only difference is that the financiers get their business taken care of by giving graft to government officials. They no longer have to give donations to party coffers. Nor do they have to flatter any minister or member of parliament. In the past they had to pay bribes, give money for the party funds and also give gifts to various politicians to secure their favors.

9859

CSO: 4656/214

ROLE OF U.S. RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE EXAMINED

Rawalpindi HURMAT in Urdu 23 Jun 83 pp 7-10

/Text/ Southwest Asia has always been uppermost in the minds of U.S. policy-makers. In reality, this region has become the cause of dispute and dissension between the United States and the Soviet Union. After World War II the alliance between the United States and the Shah of Iran was generally satisfactory and the Americans were under the impression that they were in a position to deal with any crisis in the Persian Gulf and Southwest Asia. Up to 1979, therefore, the United States was mostly preoccupied with South Asia, where it remained involved in the Arab-Israeli dispute and thus neglected the most important problem in regional politics. But in January 1979, when the government of the Shah of Iran was overthrown and the Soviet Union intervened militarily in Afghanistan, the United States became deeply concerned because the changed conditions endangered the supply of oil from the region. U.S. President Carter declared in his State of the Union Message in January 1980 that U.S. interests in the Gulf region were very important and if necessary the United States would not hesitate to use force. President Carter also said that from the geographical point of view, the Soviet Union was in a better position, which would enable it to use future disputes and conflicts in the region to further its interest.

President Reagan's Views

When Mr Reagan was elected to the presidency, he believed that an agreement already existed among the countries in the region on matters of strategic importance. The defense program developed by President Reagan was based on the assumption that the Soviet Union was in a position to attack the United States and its allies any time it wanted. The aim of the policy worked out by President Reagan was twofold. One was to make the U.S. Army capable of reaching any trouble spot in the world to take control of strategic positions, thereby rendering the Soviet attack ineffective. The second aim of his plan was to make the Soviets believe that if they attacked any important position in the region, they would have to confront U.S. forces. At the same time, the plan was aimed at making the Soviets feel that the United States and its allies are in a position to create conditions that would not be in the Soviets' interests.

The United States signed a treaty with Somalia in 1980 under which Somalia would give Washington permission to use its air base at Berbera. This base was previously used by the Soviets. Thus, after acquiring air base facilities from

Somalia, the chain of U.S. bases in the Middle East and Indian Ocean was completed. Since the departure of the Shah of Iran, the United States had its ties constantly on the Somalia air base. The United States acquired more air bases in the Middle East in the beginning of 1980. Similarly, the United States also obtained air base facilities in Kenya, Mombasa, Egypt, Cape Mombasa and Oman in the beginning of 1980.

The aim of the new air bases the United States obtained was to help American forces in West Asia in peace as well as in war. The air base in Mombasa can play a vital role in maintaining supply lines in the Indian Ocean. Besides, Mombasa is the best port in East Africa. The U.S. Navy can also use the old British air base of Misria in Oman and the seaport in South Oman. If the Soviet Union were to attack the Straits of Hormuz and try to stop the oil supply, then the U.S. naval force present in Oman can very easily counterattack.

The base in Berbera on the Red Sea can be used for military operations. It can also be used if the United States wishes to send RDF to West Asia.

Rapid Deployment Force

Gen Victor H. Crulock, an expert in defense policy and military affairs, says that the idea of a RDF /rapid deployment force/ is to achieve quick transportation of soldiers by overcoming time and geographic barriers. According to some experts, the United States needs a RDF, but what its structure should be and how it can be used most effectively are as yet to be determined. It is quite possible that at some stage the Americans may conclude that the way they organized the RDF does not meet their objectives.

Former U.S. President Carter, in whose administration the RDF was organized, arguing in favor of this force, said that the United States should be in a position to intervene militarily to protect its interests in any part of the world. In 1980, former Defense Secretary Harold Brown wrote that the president and he personally believed that in the Middle East and other sensitive regions of the world the demand for U.S. conventional forces has greatly increased and they have been burdened with additional responsibilities. It is therefore necessary to further improve RDF capabilities.

Some military experts do not consider the RDF to be of any particular significance. They believe that the RDF played a considerable psychological role in helping President Carter both internally and externally to protect U.S. interests, especially oil. But President Carter was aware that not only a RDF but the entire U.S. Army could not protect U.S. interests unless they could count on help from other nations.

Those responsible for planning the RDF have made it flexible to a great extent, so that it can meet the ever increasing requirements and demands. The RDF can be successful only if it has access to air base facilities. At this time, the United States has access only to Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. This base is 2,500 /sic/ miles from the Indian Ocean. According to former U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown, one of the goals of RDF is to intercept the enemy before it reaches its destination, and the enemy should be made to understand that we have enough force and if it has recourse to aggression it will not succeed in achieving its objective and might also take considerable losses.

Problems Facing the United States and RDF

Southwest Asia, which at the amoment is at the focus of attention of the RDF and U.S. military experts, is about 8,000 miles from the United States. The first important question that arises is whether the RDF will succeed in preventing the Soviet Union from intervening or taking any other action in the region. The second important question is what role can the RDF play if a weak nation in Southwest Asia is threatened with Soviet attack and at the same time an element of rebellion is present within that country. Some of the European allies of the United States also view its military capabilities with skepticism. On the other hand, the U.S. position in West Asia in this respect is still weaker because the countries of this region strongly detest its pro-Israeli policy and their faith in the United States is gradually declining. The U.S. RDF cannot succeed in stopping the Soviet aggression in Southwest Asia or the Gulf region so long as the people in those regions do not support the United States. This can only happen when the United States gives up its pro-Israeli policy and the Iran-Iraq War is resolved.

Gulf Cooperation Council

The countries of the Gulf area--Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and the United Arab Emirates--have formed a cooperative council. The policy of Saudi Arabia toward the United States is also contradictory. The offical policy of Saudi Arabia is that big powers should not interfere in the affairs of the Gulf states and no big power will be allowed to establish a base in this area. In other words, the balance of power between the superpowers is the only way to maintain peace in the area. If atomic war cannot prevent Soviet aggression then how can a few divisions of U.S. soldiers succeed in this endeavor? Some important events have taken place in the Gulf region over the past 2 years. These may be considered positive as well as negative. Development in the economic and social fields among the six Arab nations has reached the point where they can now be counted among the modern countries. These countries have been constantly trying to strengthen mutual cooperation among themselves through the Gulf Cooperation Council. The council over the 2 years since its formation has expanded its mutual cooperation in such a way that member countries have advanced considerably in the economic, social and security sectors. Following the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia has taken great strides in strengthening and modernizing its military power.

In addition to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the second most important factor that has influenced the situation in the Gulf region has been the Iran-Iraq war. On the one hand, this war has to some extent contributed to the improvement in Iraq's relations with the West, and on the other, it has brought about changes in Iraq's traditional relations with the Soviet Union. Now the Soviet grip on Iraq is not as strong as it used to be. There has also been an improvement in Iraq's relations with the United States and talks have opened between Baghdad and Washington on a number of issues. But Iran, which happens to be the largest state in the Gulf region, remains trapped in the revolutionary whirlpool. Iran's relations with the other Gulf states are not very good. Relations between Iran and the United States remain seriously estranged, and there appears to be little hope of any improvement in their relations in the near future. Economic benefits

constitute the basis of U.S. foreign policy. Fifty percent of the world's total oil reserves are found in the Gulf region. The six members of the Gulf Council supply more than half of the Free World's crude oil. It has always been the policy of the United States to see that there is maximum cooperation between the oil-producing countries of the region.

After the declaration of the Nixon Doctrine in 1972, it had always been U.S. policy to make the regional countries capable of creating unity and stability in Asia. At the time, the United States had few military facilities in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf, and it was not in a position to supply military aid in time of need.

According to a U.S. Congress researcher, the U.S. RDF is not at all a "rapid deployment force." Should the Soviet Union intervene, the only alternative the United States is left with is to stop this intervention with the cooperation of the countries in the region.

Pakistan and U.S. Thinking

U.S. thinking about the security of Southwest Asia and the Gulf region has been self-contradictory and conflicting. The United States believes that the greatest danger Pakistan faces is from the Soviet Union. Pakistan, on the other hand, sees the real danger it faces coming not from the Soviet Union but from its next-door neighbor.

According to Selig Harrison, U.S. military experts should act with great caution in dealing with the subject of using Pakistan's military bases. Harrison believes that with the help of U.S. arms to Pakistan a change can be brought about in the structural strength of South Asia.

Pakistan, United States and RDF

The changes that have taken place in Southwest Asia over the past few years have dramatically increased the importance of Pakistan. Experts say that Gwadar seaport on the southwest coast of Pakistan and Chah Bahar on Iran's southwest coast are highly important from the military point of view. Both these ports are situated at the mouth of the Arabian sea and can play an important part in the Soviet Union's thrust toward warm waters. If either of these two seaports is taken by the Soviets, then the Soviet Union could enter the Gulf and the Arabian sea. Gwadar port is 15 miles long and lies 250 miles from Karachi. If this port is equipped with modern facilities, then the United States or USSR, whichever is present in the deep waters of the Arabian sea, can anchor its warships there. Similarly, Iran's seaport of Chah Bahar, which is 170 miles from Musqat, is also highly suitable as a military base.

That Pakistan's position is of strategic importance is a universally admitted fact, but experts say that U.S.-Pakistani relations are overshadowed by atomic clouds. The United States is blocking Pakistan's peaceful atomic program, even though Pakistani President Ziaul Haq has repeatedly affirmed that Pakistan's atomic program is intended for peaceful purposes only.

Pakistan has to play an important role in the security of the Gulf and Southwest Asian countries. But the experts say that Pakistan cannot support the Pentagon's views completely. Pakistan cannot join the RDF as the United States desires. U.S. experts believe that it is in the interest of the United States that Pakistan should be strong and capable of safeguarding its independence and maintaining its nonaligned status.

The situation in Afghanistan has compelled Pakistan to extend the hand of friendship and understanding toward India. Pakistan has received military weapons from the United States but it cannot allow it to build military bases on its soil. These are the facts that Western experts for military tactics and affairs define as important in the implementation of Reagan's doctrine for West Asia and the Gulf region.

One reason for the good relations between the United States and Pakistan is the fact that the latter is located between the Soviet Union and pro-Soviet India. Also, Iran, which is grappling with revolution, is also Pakistan's next-door neighbor. In that country, strong feelings against the United States have not yet subsided. Experts say that to believe that the Soviet Union will withdraw its forces from Afghanistan is self-deception. Even supposing that Moscow realizes that by going into Afghanistan it has committed a blunder, it is not possible for the Kremlin to pull its forces out of that country at this stage. Second, the Soviet condition for ending outside intervention is also impracticable.

Political observers and military experts believe that to contain Soviet influence, the United States badly needs Pakistan. But the situation in Pakistan is such that a large number of people in that country is suspicious of the United States. Pakistan is frightened of the Soviet Union but at the same time it is also desirous of finding some way of coming to an understanding with that country.

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